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Annual Report

... of the ...

Public Health Department and various Sub-Departments of the City of Edinburgh

For the Year 1924

... By ...

Wm. Robertson, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (Ed.)
Medical Officer of Health

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CONTENTS.

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PAGE
Introduction . . . iii
Summary of Statistics . . . vii
Population . . . 1
Inhabited Houses . . . 1
Population, Births and Deaths since 1861 . . . 3
Marriages . . . 3
Deaths and Death-rate . . . 4
Death-rates in Relation to Density . . . 5
Deaths, etc., in each Ward . . . 7
Table showing Death-rates at Certain Age-periods . . . 8
Causes of Death . . . 9
Epidemic Diseases . . . 9
Tuberculous Disease . . . 9
Malignant Disease . . . 10
Diseases of Nervous System . . . 11
„ Circulatory System . . . 11
„ Respiratory System . . . 11
„ Digestive System . . . 12
„ Pregnancy and Childbirth . . . 12
Deaths by Violence . . . 12
Ill-defined Causes . . . 12
Maternity and Child Welfare . . . 12
Births . . . 13
Infantile Mortality . . . 14
Clinics—Ante-natal . . . 18
„ Preventive . . . 19
„ Curative . . . 19
Health Visitors . . . 19
Day Nurseries . . . 20
Victoria Park Home . . . 20
Subsidised Institutions . . . 20
Voluntary Agencies . . . 21
Milk and Dinner Distribution . . . 21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . 22
Maternal Deaths . . . 22
Midwives Act . . . 23
Infectious Diseases . . . 25
Notifications—Monthly . . . 25
Admissions to Hospital . . . 28
Notifications and Deaths in each Ward . . . 29
Notifications and Deaths since 1881 . . . 30
Percentage of Hospital Admissions to Notifications . . . 31
Notifications—according to size of house . . . 32
Tuberculosis—Report by Tuberculosis Officer . . . 33
City Hospital :—
Report by Interim Resident Physician . . . 44
Enteric Fever . . . 45
Erysipelas . . . 46
Diphtheria . . . 46
Scarlet Fever . . . 47
Measles . . . 48
Rubella . . . 48
Whooping Cough . . . 48
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis . . . 49
Chickenpox . . . 49
Other Diseases . . . 49
Laboratory Examinations . . . 50
Port Medical Inspection . . . 50
Venereal Diseases—Report by Clinical Medical Officer . . . 54
Disinfection . . . 64
Reception House . . . 64
Disinfection Station . . . 64
City Mortuary . . . 65
Interments under the Public Health Act . . . 65
Bacteriological Examinations at Usher Institute . . . 66
Hospital Expenditure—Cost per Occupied Bed . . . 66
Public Health Expenditure—1908-1924 . . . 67
Workshops and Bakehouses . . . 68

DIAGRAMS.

PAGE
Births and Deaths—Rate per 1000 of Population—1885-1924 . . . . *Facing page* 4
Death-rate—all Causes—in Wards 6
Proportion of Disease Groups to Total Deaths 9
Infantile Mortality—1885-1924 . . . . *Facing page* 14
„ „ in Wards 15
Graphs relating to Infantile Mortality . . . . . . *Facing pages* 16, 17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Notifications in Wards 36
„ „ Death-rate in Wards 37
Graphs relating to Venereal Diseases . . . . . *Facing pages* 54, 56, 58

REPORT OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Housing 73
Nuisances and Sanitary Improvements 74
Pollution of the Air 76
Overcrowding 77
Increase of Rent, Etc., Acts 78
Ticketed Houses 78
Verminous Conditions 78
Farmed-out Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings 79
Common Lodging-Houses 80
Schools 80
Places of Public Entertainment 80
Inspection of Shops and Restaurants 81
Offensive Trades 82
Rat Destruction 82
Water Supply 82
Sewerage 84
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 84
The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 88
The Sale of Food Order, 1921 88
The Rag Flock Act, 1911 88
Dairies 89
Ice-Cream Shops 89
Port Sanitary Inspection 90
Prosecutions 94
Staff 94
Sanitary Improvements—Tables 95-98

REPORT OF VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods 99
Port Food Inspection 100
Inspection of Cowsheds and Dairy Cows 101
Bacteriological Laboratory 104
Cleansing Department Horses 111
Animals Slaughtered at Abattoirs 112
Meat Imported into the City 112
Carcases Condemned at Abattoirs 112
Causes of Condemnation 113
Comparison between Tuberculous and Non-Tuberculous Diseases 113
Organs Condemned in Different Classes of Animals 114
Percentage Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals Slaughtered at Abattoirs . . 116
Visits to Shops, Etc. 116
Seizures of Foodstuffs 116
Imported Foodstuffs Inspected under the Foreign Meat Regulations 116
„ „ Inspected under the Unsound Food Regulations 117
„ „ Condemned under the Foreign Meat Regulations 118
„ „ Condemned under the Unsound Food Regulations 118
Summary of Foodstuffs Condemned 118
Summary of Work under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders 119
Cleansing Department Stud 119

Public Health Department,
Public Health Chambers,
Johnston Terrace,
Edinburgh, *May* 1925.

My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,

One of the chief points of interest, the details of which will be found in the main body of my report, is that the future will probably alter our figures of density rates for particular areas. This will take place when our new housing schemes are in actual operation and when the population begins to be more diffused than it presently is. The density of population in the Leith area is still too great, and that fact is brought to light when the highest death-rate of any ward in the city, namely 19·3, was found in North Leith. It will be a valuable object lesson to watch the future progress of this Ward, which has been the main centre of a much needed Improvement Scheme. When the houses for the dispossessed tenants are ready at Lochend, and when the population migrates to the new and much better area, improved vital statistics will very quickly manifest themselves. This will also apply to St Giles Ward, for which another Improvement Scheme was recently passed. In that Ward the highest death-rate of the City of Edinburgh, viz. 17·8, was recorded. This figure is closely followed by that of St Leonard's Ward, where the death-rate was 17·7.

The Infantile Mortality figures, as has been the past experience, shewed the highest rates in the Wards where the density of population was greatest, and where the small one- or two-roomed houses predominated. In these houses overcrowding was frequently found to exist.

Artificial Sunlight.

The value of fresh air and good food is strikingly conveyed when children enjoy a residence at one or other of the institutions set aside for the purpose. It is for such reasons that so much is expected from the advantages of better housing conditions. During the past year four Arc Lamps were installed at the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the annexe set aside for the treatment of cases of surgical tuberculosis. These lamps provide what is now popularly known as Artificial Sunlight. The results have been sufficiently striking to convince me that there is a great future for Ultra-Violet Rays therapy. We have been somewhat slow in this country to recognise the value of Artificial Sunlight.

I was able to place at the disposal of Dr Finlay a lamp of a different type to the Open Arc. This is known as the Mercury Vapour Lamp. He refers to his experience of the lamp in his report. Other observers have learned the value of the Mercury Vapour Lamp, especially in those conditions of malnutrition among children that are presented at Child Welfare Clinics. During the coming year I am going to ask the Public Health Committee to extend the employment of Artificial Sunlight to other public health institutions.

The absence of sustained periods of sunshine in Scotland, and, in fact, in the country as a whole, brings the value of Artificial Sunlight into prominence. Electric lamps that shed Ultra-Violet Rays provide us with a means for dispensing a splendid remedy all the year round. It is for that reason, therefore, that Ultra-Violet therapy should be placed in the hands of those responsible for the health of children who have been unable to make satisfactory recoveries after various infectious or non-infectious illnesses.

Epidemic Diseases.

There was a decrease, as compared with 1923, in the number of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases notified to the Department, and it was satisfactory that nothing of an epidemic nature occurred.

Scarlet Fever.

Greater encouragement is now being extended for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever in their own homes, especially where there are reasonable facilities for isolation. The disease is not spread through the air; actual contact with the patient, or with his feeding dishes, being now generally looked upon as the chief means for disseminating infection. Likewise it is now no longer believed that the peeling skin of Scarlet Fever spreads infection. My own experience has convinced me, after many years' observation, that home treatment can be safely practised in many instances where removal to hospital is demanded, not by the Public Health Department, but by householders who have not yet been educated to the real facts. We are on the threshold of important discoveries regarding the methods by which Scarlet Fever may be controlled. In America they are already pursuing their administrative energies in that direction. Investigations along similar lines are being pursued in this Department inside and outside the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Diphtheria.

Most gratifying results followed our efforts to deal with the prevention of Diphtheria. Dr Benson and his well organised Staff carried out a piece of work, the importance of which was reflected by the great interest evinced by different authorities throughout the country. Ours was the first real attempt to undertake the Schick-testing and Immunisation of School Children on a large scale in this country. In all 26 schools were taken in hand, and 3507 children were immunised. Not a single untoward result was recorded. The assistance of the Education Authority, the teaching staff, and the confidence of the parents of the children, played a very big part in the success of the campaign we undertook. The immunisation of children of pre-school age is about to be undertaken, because it is at that period we expect to find the greatest incidence of Diphtheria. The advantage of that early age is a twofold one, since the immunisation doses cause little if any disturbance, and the protection of the child before it enters school safeguards it against contracting infection in or out of the class-room.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Towards the end of the year it became evident that the city was going to be invaded by one of the looked for recurring waves of epidemic Measles and Whooping Cough. In order to discover the actual circumstances of those who required hospital treatment, especially among those who lived in unsuitable or overcrowded houses, the Public Health Committee was asked to extend notification to the first case of either disease occurring in any house. Also, in order to cope with the outbreak more satisfactorily, my request for the appointment of two fever-trained nurses was agreed upon. The Scottish Board of Health consented to our plan of operations, for which a grant from the State was promised. Though the grant was comparatively small, it relieved the extra cost of hospital treatment, home visitation, medical attendance, and notification. As subsequent events shewed, the epidemic proved a very widespread one and made a considerable addition to our administrative expenses and labours. But I have no doubt the principle introduced was the means of saving not a few lives. There is still a regrettable inclination on the part of many parents to look upon Measles and Whooping Cough as trivial diseases. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cause more parental alarm, though nowadays less fatal than Measles and Whooping Cough.

Tuberculosis.

Though the Tuberculosis death-rate shewed a slight increase, there need be no cause for misgiving. The educational work is still proceeding, and with the wiping out of some of the "disease promoting" areas, together with the provision of vastly improved alternative accommodation, the next decade may be confidently expected to reveal a better average mortality figure. But, quite apart from the housing question, many of our citizens must be converted to appreciate that it is not how much they consume as the correct selection and cooking of food that counts in building up and maintaining the body in good health and repair. It will not suffice to sit down and wait for the benefits of good housing. The individual must realise that the aids to good health also come from rational methods of living. The present tendency to imitate the Latin rustic who sat on the bank of a stream and waited for the water to flow past before he crossed to the other side must be countered. People must really try to think for themselves and take heed of the advice of those who have studied the question of dietetics as it affects health.

The attendances are still being maintained, but the feature of outstanding interest is that the percentage of those who fail to complete their treatment is much lower than it is at any other important centre in the country. This speaks volumes for the excellent work and the enthusiasm infused into it by Dr Lees and his staff. A great deal of advice and treatment is being given to those whose attention is drawn, by printed notices, to the dangers of neglected treatment. These notices are affixed to the walls of public conveniences. That they are widely read is proved by the numbers of those who want to know where they can receive the treatment promised in the notices. Venereal Diseases.

Great difficulty has been encountered in securing suitable premises for such a highly necessary establishment. The Leith Hospital Directors could not give the looked for accommodation, and in another institution where a very desirable place was located the directors were unable to permit the utilisation of part of their premises for the purpose desired by this Authority. The Scottish Board of Health has more than once urged the provision of a Clinic for Leith. I am glad to say that suitable and commodious premises have now been purchased quite close to the docks. During the ensuing year this new Clinic will be at work. Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre for Leith.

I am greatly indebted to the Cleansing Committee, and more particularly to Mr Beveridge, for exhibiting the axioms on many of the Island Lamps throughout the city. It may be a method of propagandism that brings a smile from the cynic, but it is a form of instruction that pays its way. There are always some who may be expected to read and learn as they walk along our thoroughfares. Public Notices.

The difficulties that appear to stand in the way of rehousing those who have been dispossessed, or should be dispossessed, as a result of the two big Improvement Schemes in the Edinburgh and Leith areas appear to be economic. It was when we came to deal with the occupants of condemned houses that we appreciated that fact. In the St Giles Ward, part of which was included in the Cowgate-Grassmarket Scheme, there are no fewer than 1706 houses let at rentals of £5 and under £10. Where the rents were £10 and under £15 there were 1622 houses. In the case of 642 houses the rentals were £15 and under £20. The cheapest houses at Lochend are rented at £12 and £15. It is apparently a waste of time and energy to attempt to convince many people who live in slums that a £15 house provided with such conveniences as electric light, gas boiler, hot water system, wash-house, tub and sink, coal cellar, drying green, and open air all round, is in every possible direction worth £5 more than the dungeon-like slum devoid of almost every comfort that a human habitation should possess. Our ears have so constantly been dinned by the cry for better housing of the people that the present attitude of the slum dweller is difficult to understand. It strains the patience of the anxious health reformer. It is obvious that steps must be taken to provide houses at a far greater speed and at much lower prices than those prevailing. The lack of skilled tradesmen in Edinburgh is clearly illustrated by one instance where houses have been waiting with slate-covered roofs, but with no plasterers available to carry out their necessary part of the work. It is a very great pity that the mass production type of house cannot be given a chance to prove its value for getting us out of a serious difficulty. I am thoroughly convinced that a considerable proportion of those who test these houses as human habitations will wonder why they were so tardily and grudgingly recognised as immediate solutions of a particular aspect of the housing problem. There is surely much to be said in favour of a type of house that can be erected and made ready for occupation in six weeks' time. The arguments that have been advanced against mass production houses are far outweighed by their worth as a ready means for housing the dispossessed quickly, and also for providing them with easily worked and sanitary dwellings. Housing.

Most gratifying progress has been made in the City in the direction of advancing the demand for and the production of clean milk. It has been a very uphill task. There are some people who have converted themselves to believe that the creation of a Milk Supply.

new era of milk supply is of comparatively recent origin. The Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector of twenty-five years ago were as strenuously advocating the employment of cleanly methods and the elimination of tuberculous cows as is now being done. When I was Medical Officer of Paisley over twenty years ago, a herd of Tuberculin-tested cows was set aside for providing the patients of the Infectious Diseases Hospital with tuberculous free milk.

The citizens of Edinburgh are to be congratulated on their attitude towards the supply of the various higher grades of milk now being produced in increasing quantities in the City. The demand is helping materially to create the supply. More milk should be consumed by young and old alike. It is a good food and a valuable one. We consume too little per head of the population in this country. The Public Health Committee is to be complimented on its promotion and encouragement of a Clean Milk Competition among the dairymen in the Edinburgh and Leith Areas.

Conclusion. I cannot conclude without referring to the loyal co-operation of the Heads of the various Departments, the Clerical and Epidemic Staffs, as well as the Matrons and Nurses of the various hospitals. The smooth working of the Public Health machine has been greatly due to that co-operation.

The Department suffered a very grievous loss when Dr Claude B. Ker, the Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital, passed away. We lost a staunch friend, a painstaking worker, and a model of earnestness and of devotion to duty. He was looked upon as one of the outstanding authorities on Infectious Diseases. Anyone who knew how methodical and painstaking he was in all he did was not surprised at his reputation. Apart from his loss as a lovable personality, his influence in the teaching of Students will be missed.

I need hardly add that the support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee has been of the utmost encouragement to me.

I am, My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (Ed).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

For the Years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Population Estimated to middle of year	314,193	*420,264	423,155	425,298	426,305
Area of City—Acres	11,416	32,526	32,526	32,526	32,526
Density of Population—Persons per acre	27·5	12·9	13·0	13·1	13·1
Houses Inhabited	75,968	100,185	100,870	101,385	101,625
Marriages Registered	4,483	4,610	4,057	4,164	3,963
Birth-rate	26·5	22·4	21·5	21·1	20·6
Do. (Corrected for Country Births)	24·7	21·5	20·7	20·4	19·7
Death-rate (Corrected for Country Deaths)	14·2	14·4	15·2	13·8	14·8
Infantile Mortality	89	96	91	82	89
Cancer Death-rate	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6
Phthisis Death-rate	·9	·9	·9	·9	1·0
†Epidemic Diseases Death-rate	·6	·9	·9	·9	·9

* Census Population.

† Includes Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years.

Note.—Further detailed statistics for a series of years are shown in the Tables throughout this Report.

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VITAL STATISTICS

AND

REPORTS RELATING TO CHILD WELFARE, TUBERCULOSIS, CITY HOSPITAL, PORT MEDICAL INSPECTION, VENEREAL DISEASES, SANITARY DEPARTMENT, VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, ETC.

POPULATION.

The population of the City, estimated to the middle of the year 1924, was 426,305. The distribution of the population in the different districts of the City, including the inmates of institutions situated within the respective areas, together with the extent of the area and the relative density of persons per acre, is as follows :—

Area.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Acres.	Persons per Acre.
Edinburgh .	141,241	175,098	316,339	10,877	29·0
Leith .	40,239	42,389	82,628	1,641	50·3
Suburban .	13,318	14,020	27,338	20,008	1·3
	194,798	231,507	426,305	32,526	13·1

In the table on page 7 will be found an estimate of the population living in houses in each of the Wards of the City, the residents in institutions and military quarters being shown under separate headings. By this means it is possible to obtain more accurate information when comparing the conditions prevailing in the respective Wards.

Inhabited Houses.—The table which follows shows the number of inhabited houses in the various Wards of the City at Whitsunday 1924. The information has been supplied by the Burgh Assessor, to enable me to calculate my estimates of population for the year.

The total number of occupied dwelling-houses was 101,625, being an increase of 240 as compared with 1923. The principal additions have taken place in Colinton Ward, 80, and in St Bernard's Ward, 45.

NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES OCCUPIED AT WHITSUNDAY 1924.

	Ward.	Under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and under £30.	£30 and under £40.	£40 and under £50.	£50 and upwards.	Total in each Ward.
1.	Calton . .	6	321	1,357	1,485	1,554	487	140	180	5,530
2.	Canongate .	78	1,220	1,503	1,104	1,229	259	97	33	5,523
3.	Newington .	5	164	340	472	1,034	577	340	1,691	4,623
4.	Morningside .	1	39	59	179	980	1,843	1,329	1,842	6,272
5.	Merchiston .	...	34	283	578	2,036	1,451	391	918	5,691
6.	Gorgie . .	15	114	1,664	1,520	1,284	213	107	63	4,980
7.	Haymarket .	4	169	422	338	634	272	172	1,433	3,444
8.	St Bernard's .	30	360	517	388	1,029	771	147	817	4,059
9.	Broughton .	10	179	575	876	1,090	686	266	274	3,956
10.	St Stephen's .	20	575	793	844	946	564	280	571	4,593
11.	St Andrew's .	28	883	647	313	230	113	64	662	2,940
12.	St Giles . .	53	1,706	1,622	642	749	140	73	105	5,090
13.	Dalry . .	6	258	2,055	1,865	1,002	49	10	5	5,250
14.	George Square .	25	842	1,148	824	1,243	520	230	264	5,096
15.	St Leonard's .	68	1,848	2,099	831	624	237	108	39	5,854
16.	Portobello .	10	286	535	736	1,026	783	512	552	4,440
17.	South Leith .	5	467	1,536	1,883	2,020	311	155	118	6,495
18.	North Leith .	11	986	1,900	984	536	92	36	42	4,587
19.	West Leith .	9	604	1,102	611	650	429	276	730	4,411
20.	Central Leith .	1	304	1,595	661	502	88	31	16	3,198
21.	Liberton . .	69	442	798	138	121	85	107	158	1,918
22.	Colinton . .	31	341	401	172	137	84	56	302	1,524
23.	Corstorphine and Cramond	44	322	263	226	314	277	253	452	2,151
	Total	529	12,464	23,214	17,670	20,970	10,331	5,180	11,267	101625
Edinburgh Area . .		359	8,998	15,619	12,995	16,690	8,965	4,266	9,449	77,341
Leith Area . . .		26	2,361	6,133	4,139	3,708	920	498	906	18,691
Suburban Area . .		144	1,105	1,462	536	572	446	416	912	5,593

The housing conditions in all large cities constitutes a problem which still remains unsolved, and Edinburgh is no exception to the rule. The evils associated with overcrowding and unsatisfactory surroundings are clearly indicated by the unfavourable statistics which are annually recorded for the central areas of the City. The housing conditions prevailing in some of these congested areas are such that the residents suffer both in health and in morals, and these " black spots " are in a large measure responsible for the difficulties experienced in dealing with many of our most pressing health problems.

Of the total inhabited houses in the City, excluding those let in connection with business premises, no fewer than 40 per cent. are of one and two apartments, while 37 per cent. of the entire population live in houses of this description.

In order to ensure that the death-rate of the City will be still further reduced, or even maintained at its present figure, our efforts must continue to be concentrated towards improving the conditions under which a very large section of the population are housed.

The policy of the Local Authority in regard to slum clearances should be maintained at high pressure, and the citizens must be encouraged to remove to better surroundings in districts away from the centre of the City.

The following figures have been extracted from the last Census Report and are interesting as showing the housing conditions existing in the four large centres of population in Scotland. It will be noted that the population resident in one- and two-roomed houses in Edinburgh and Aberdeen is considerably lower than in the other two cities. This may be taken as reflecting the residential character of the towns concerned :—

Towns.	1 Room.		2 Rooms.		3 Rooms		4 Rooms.	
	Population.	Rate per cent.	Population.	Rate per cent.	Population.	Rate per cent.	Population.	Rate per cent.
Glasgow ...	132,146	12·8	514,537	49·8	207,280	20·0	62,640	6·1
Edinburgh ...	19,685	4·7	138,384	32·9	94,506	22·5	58,272	13·9
Dundee ...	15,056	8·9	85,541	50·8	35,255	20·9	11,757	7·0
Aberdeen ...	6,972	4·4	51,759	32·6	50,023	31·5	19,900	12·5

The following Table gives a general survey of the increase which has taken place in the population since 1861, and at the same time shows the number of births and deaths each year since 1881, with the corresponding rate per 1000 of the population.

The figures throughout this Table have been adjusted to remove errors in estimating for intercensal years.

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Births Registered.	Rate per 1000.
†1861	170,444	3946	23·1	5694	33·4
†1871	196,979	5484	27·8	6874	34·8
†1881	228,346	4308	18·8	7360	32·2
1882	232,602	4292	18·4	7351	31·6
*1883	239,910	4275	17·8	6844	28·5
1884	242,802	4556	18·7	7481	30·8
*1885	245,447	4241	17·2	7372	29·9
1886	248,121	4555	18·3	7451	30·0
1887	250,824	4824	19·2	7641	30·4
1888	253,264	4374	17·2	7500	29·6
1889	256,318	4415	17·2	7414	28·9
*1890	259,110	4999	19·2	7177	27·6
†1891	261,225	5257	20·1	7382	28·2
1892	265,573	4746	17·8	7169	26·9
1893	269,105	4830	17·9	7434	27·6
1894	272.683	4350	15·9	7207	26·4
1895	276,309	5246	18·9	7402	26·6
1896	279,983	4275	15·2	7610	27·1
*1897	297,198	5782	19·4	7990	26·8
1898	301.305	5320	17·6	8097	26·8
1899	305.468	5396	17·6	8218	26·9
*1900	309,688	5396	17·4	8129	26·2
†1901	316,921	5633	17·7	7920	24·9
*1902	317,880	5113	16·0	7909	24·8
1903	318,219	4963	15·5	8112	25·4
1904	318,560	4995	15·6	7777	24·4
1905	318,777	4799	15·0	7741	24·2
1906	319,120	4868	15·2	7649	23·9
1907	319,464	4978	15·5	7504	23·4
1908	319,809	4690	14·6	7506	23·4
1909	320,282	5106	15·9	7410	23·1
1910	320,504	4651	14·5	7063	22·0
†1911	320,829	4652	14·4	§6507	20·8
1912	321,119	4701	14·6	6346	19·7
1913	321,645	4630	14·3	6243	19·4
1914	325,780	5025	15·4	6466	19·8
1915	323,388	5419	16·7	5851	18·1
1916	321,993	4812	14·9	5748	17·8
1917	320,116	4924	15·3	4913	15·3
1918	318,250	5090	16·0	4830	15·1
1919	316,390	5583	17·6	5612	17·7
1920	314,193	4442	14·2	7774	24·7
*†1921	420,264	6048	14·4	9028	21·5
1922	423,155	6447	15·2	8772	20·7
1923	425,298	5875	13·8	8662	20·4
1924	426,305	6312	14·8	8404	19·7

* City boundaries extended. † Census year.

§ The Births from this year onward are corrected for transfer births, *i.e.*, births to parents domiciled outwith the City are excluded, while births occurring to Edinburgh parents beyond the City are included.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in the City during 1924 numbered 3963. The marriage rate for the year was 9·3 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 9·8 per 1000 in 1923.

During the year 1085 "irregular" marriages were registered in Edinburgh. A large proportion of these marriages are contracted by persons resident in other districts, who simply come to the City to take advantage of the facilities afforded for this form of marriage. In these circumstances, no useful deductions can be made from the information available.

The number of marriages registered in each quarter of the year was as follows :—

1st Quarter . . .	803
2nd ,, . . .	958
3rd ,, . . .	1297
4th ,, . . .	905
	3963

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

The deaths of 6847 persons were registered in the City during 1924. The death-rate based on this figure, without any correction for non-residents, is equivalent to 16·0 per 1000 of the population.

These figures are, however, subject to adjustment for deaths occurring in public institutions and nursing homes, of persons who had come to the City for treatment. The number of such deaths to be deducted is 769, and there falls to be added 234 deaths of citizens which occurred in districts beyond the City.

The actual mortality for the City after giving effect to these corrections was 6312, representing a death-rate of 14·8 per 1000 of the population. While the death-rate for the year is 1 per 1000 higher than the rate recorded in 1923, it compares very favourably with an average death-rate of 14·5 for the three years since the extension of the City boundaries took place.

The number of deaths in each quarter of the year, with the equivalent annual death-rates which are based on the net City deaths, was as follows:—

Quarter.	Total Deaths Registered.	Transferred to other Districts.	Transferred from other Districts.	Net City Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000.
1st .	1896	199	59	1756	16·5
2nd .	1676	186	60	1550	14·5
3rd .	1448	171	63	1340	12·6
4th .	1827	213	52	1666	15·6
Total .	6847	769	234	6312	14·8

The distribution of the deaths, together with the death-rates in the different areas of the City, are given below. The rates have been calculated on the population estimated to be resident in each district. As the statistics relative to institutions and military quarters have been excluded, it may be taken that the figures give a very accurate reflex of the health conditions prevailing in the respective areas.

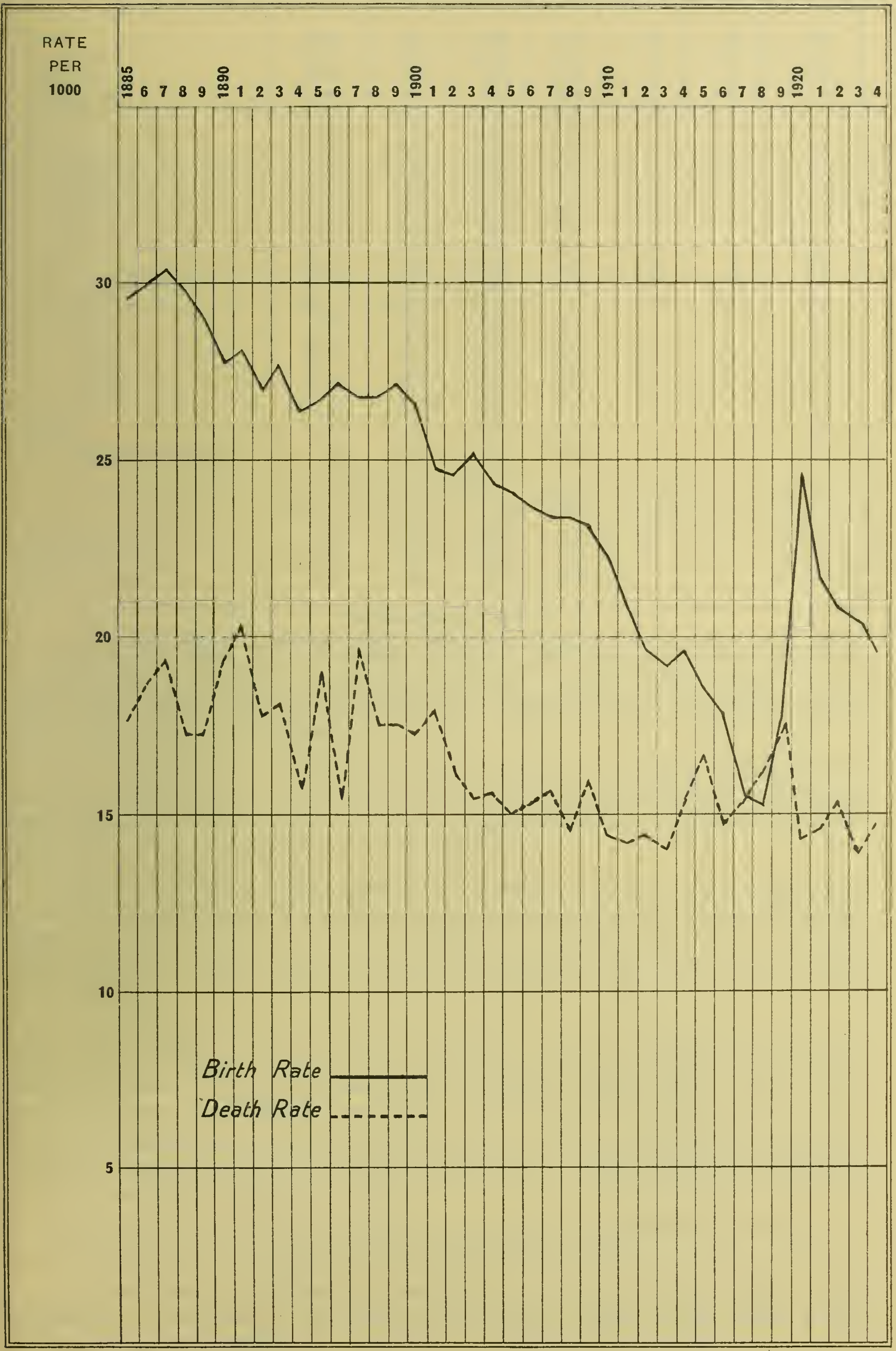
Area.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.
Edinburgh . . .	4533	14·6
Leith	1231	15·1
Suburban . . .	288	11·6
Institutions . . .	253	...
Military Quarters . .	7	...
Whole City . . .	6312	14·8

The following death-rates, which have been extracted from the Registrar-General's Report, are submitted in order that comparisons may be made between the large centres of population in Scotland. The death-rate for the whole of Scotland for 1924 was 14·4 per 1000. The rates varied in the eight large burghs from 10·4 in Clydebank to 16·4 in Dundee. In Glasgow the rate was 16·1, in Greenock 15·2, while Edinburgh occupies a very favourable position with a death-rate of 14·8 per 1000.

	Rate per 1000 of Population.		Rate per 1000 of Population.
Glasgow	16·1	Paisley	16·1
Edinburgh	**14·8**	Greenock	15·2
Dundee	16·4	Motherwell and Wishaw	12·9
Aberdeen	14·4	Clydebank	10·4

Scotland ... 14·4

BIRTHS AND DEATHS
Rate per 1000 of Population
1885-1924



The accompanying Table contains a summary of the principal statistics relative to each Ward in the City, while more detailed particulars are given in the table on page 7.

Ward.	Density of Population per Acre.	Housing.		Death-rate per 1000.			Infantile Mortality.
		1 Room.	2 Rooms.	AllCauses.	Phthisis.	Epidemic Diseases.	
Calton	99·9	231	1,869	12·9	1·0	·8	82
Canongate	*23·7	584	2,326	16·6	·8	1·6	112
Newington	20·0	116	467	15·9	·7	·4	56
Morningside	15·6	11	156	13·8	·4	·3	70
Merchiston	31·3	32	744	14·5	·7	·1	64
Gorgie	31·7	49	2,292	12·0	1·1	1·1	69
Haymarket	14·4	151	467	13·2	·2	·8	72
St Bernard's	13·1	153	805	11·4	·5	1·0	62
Broughton	32·9	161	1.106	14·4	1·3	·4	90
St Stephen's	91·8	415	910	13·7	1·0	·5	49
St Andrew's	54·6	722	743	17·0	1·7	·9	123
St Giles	81·4	1,339	1,804	17·8	1·3	·8	108
Dalry	118·3	224	3,190	12·2	1·1	·7	76
George Square	87·5	626	1,569	16·5	1·1	·9	88
St Leonard's	220·1	1,207	2,462	17·7	1·6	2·1	121
Portobello	8·9	116	1,080	13·4	·7	·8	84
South Leith	34·4	200	2,764	12·5	·8	1·1	65
North Leith	95·8	563	2,203	19·3	1·8	2·1	115
West Leith	38·8	269	1,525	13·7	1·0	1·1	81
Central Leith	101·7	182	1,749	15·7	·9	1·3	125
Liberton	1·5	154	991	12·8	·8	·4	85
Colinton	1·1	76	578	11·1	·4	·3	52
Corstorphine and Cramond	1·0	60	497	10·6	·3	·1	24
Total—Extended Area	13·1	7,641	32,297	14·8	1·0	·9	89
Edinburgh Area	29·0	6,137	21,990	14·6	1·0	·9	89
Leith Area	50·3	1.214	8,241	15·1	1·1	1·4	95
Suburban Area	1·3	290	2.066	11·6	·6	·3	60

* Includes Holyrood Park.

In the Edinburgh area the highest death-rate, namely 17·8, is again found in St Giles Ward. This district is closely followed by St Leonard's Ward with a death-rate of 17·7, while two other central Wards—Canongate and George Square—show rates of 16·6 and 16·5 respectively.

An analysis of the statistics pertaining to these four Wards is of considerable interest. Practically one-fifth of the total population of Greater Edinburgh is housed within these areas. The death-rate for the combined Wards is 17·2 or 2·6 per 1000 higher than the rate recorded for the Edinburgh area.

Another disquieting feature emerges in connection with the births and the infant deaths in these Wards. Of the 5880 births to citizens resident in the Edinburgh area, no fewer than 37 per cent. were allocated to these Wards, while 46 per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year were from homes situated in one or other of the Wards.

In St Andrew's Ward the high death-rate of 17·0 per 1000 falls to be recorded. The Infantile Mortality of 123 is also excessive, and is the highest rate in the Edinburgh area. The Ward is one of the principal business districts in the City, and while many of the larger houses have been converted into offices, there is still a considerable amount of good residential property. There are, however, a number of badly congested parts in the Ward, and these, to a great extent, are responsible for the unfavourable statistics recorded.

The total number of deaths allocated to the Leith area during the year was 1231, and the death-rate of 15·1 is the same as that recorded in 1923.

In the North Leith Ward the death-rate is equal to 19·3 per 1000 of the population, a rate which is not exceeded by any other Ward in the whole of the extended area of the City.

The boundaries of the Ward are adjacent to the Docks, and the housing and general surroundings are far from satisfactory. The Town Council has recently sanctioned an extensive Slum Clearance Scheme in one of the most congested parts of the Ward. The total number of houses to be dealt with in connection with the scheme is 678, and a population of 2444 persons will be affected. Only 96 houses will be erected on the cleared areas, and additional accommodation will be provided for the dispossessed tenants at Lochend Estate, which has been acquired by the Corporation for housing purposes.

The opening up of the areas included in the scheme, and the diffusion of the population from the centre of the Ward, should effect a marked improvement on the existing conditions, which will certainly be attended by beneficial results.

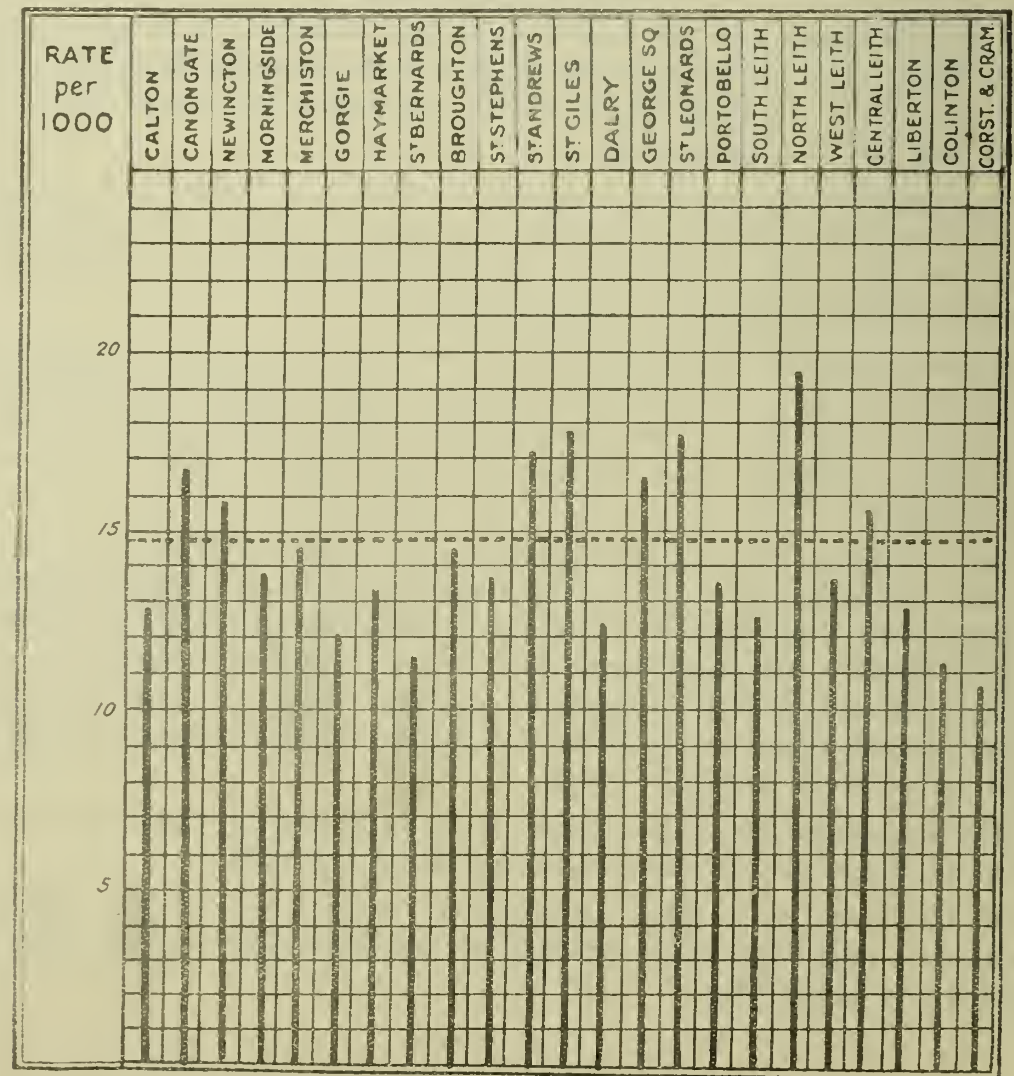
The Central Leith Ward, while returning the comparatively low death-rate of 15·7, is in the unenviable position of showing the highest Ward Infantile Mortality rate for the City—viz.: 125 deaths per 1000 births. The South and West Wards, as is to be expected in districts with large areas of high class residential property, record the favourable death-rates of 12·5 and 13·7 respectively.

All the three Wards comprising the Suburban area show general death-rates much below the average for the City as a whole. The Infantile Mortality rate for the district is also very favourable, being only 60 deaths per 1000 births, compared with 89 and 95 for the Edinburgh and Leith areas respectively.

How overcrowded districts with their attendant unsatisfactory housing conditions affect the general mortality is well illustrated in the following diagram. It will be observed that the Wards showing a death-rate above the average of the City are, with the exception of Newington, just these districts where congestion of population is greatest, and it is interesting to find that the rates rise and fall almost in proportion to the degree of overcrowding.

DEATH-RATE—ALL CAUSES.

Per 1000 of Population.



----- *Death Rate for City.*

Table showing the Population, etc., also the Births and Deaths in each Ward during the year.

Ward.	Estimated Population.	Area in Acres.	Density of Population per Acre.	Births.		Infantile Mortality.		Deaths.							
								Pulmonary Phthisis.		* Epidemic Diseases.		Other Causes.		All Causes.	
				Number.	Rate per 1000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.
Calton	22,787	228	99·9	402	17·6	33	82	25	1·0	18	·8	252	11·1	295	12·9
Canongate	22,872	965	23·7	608	26·5	68	112	19	·8	37	1·6	325	14·2	381	16·6
Newington	17,793	891	20·0	212	11·9	12	56	12	·7	7	·4	264	14·8	283	15·9
Morningside	21,256	1,358	15·6	184	8·6	13	70	10	·4	7	·3	278	13·1	295	13·8
Merchiston	21,208	677	31·3	232	10·9	15	64	16	·7	3	·1	290	13·7	309	14·5
Gorgie	21,469	676	31·7	490	22·8	34	69	23	1·1	23	1·1	211	9·8	257	12·0
Haymarket	13,800	959	14·4	151	10·9	11	72	3	·2	11	·8	168	12·2	182	13·2
St Bernard's	16,489	1,250	13·1	274	16·6	17	62	9	·5	16	1·0	163	9·9	188	11·4
Broughton	15,571	472	32·9	265	17·0	24	90	20	1·3	7	·4	198	12·7	225	14·4
St Stephen's	17,450	190	91·8	305	17·4	15	49	18	1·0	9	·5	213	12·2	240	13·7
St Andrew's	11,265	206	54·6	238	21·1	35	123	20	1·7	10	·9	162	14·4	192	17·0
St Giles	21,669	266	81·4	591	27·2	64	108	29	1·3	18	·8	339	15·7	386	17·8
Dalry	22,115	187	118·3	484	22·1	37	76	24	1·1	16	·7	229	10·4	269	12·2
George Square	21,695	248	87·5	429	19·7	38	88	25	1·1	19	·9	315	14·5	359	16·5
St Leonard's	22,892	104	220·1	601	26·2	73	121	38	1·6	48	2·1	320	14·0	406	17·7
Portobello	19,800	2,200	8·9	414	20·9	35	84	14	·7	16	·8	236	11·9	266	13·4
South Leith	28,217	819	34·4	597	21·1	39	65	21	·8	32	1·1	300	10·6	353	12·5
North Leith	20,886	218	95·8	626	29·9	72	115	39	1·8	44	2·1	321	15·4	404	19·3
West Leith	17,931	462	38·8	368	20·5	30	81	18	1·0	20	1·1	208	11·6	246	13·7
Central Leith	14,438	142	101·7	383	26·5	48	125	14	·9	19	1·3	195	13·5	228	15·7
Liberton	9,553	6,339	1·5	199	20·8	17	85	8	·8	4	·4	111	11·6	123	12·8
Colinton	6,539	5,602	1·1	77	11·7	4	52	3	·4	2	·3	68	10·4	73	11·1
Corstorphine and Cramond	8,608	8,067	1·0	121	14.0	3	24	3	·3	1	·1	88	10·2	92	10·6
Institutions	8,078	...	...	117	...	14	...	13	...	15	...	225	...	253	...
Military Quarters	1,924	...	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Totals	426,305	32,526	13·1	8104	19·7	752	89	424	1·0	402	·9	5486	12·9	6312	14·8

* Includes Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years.

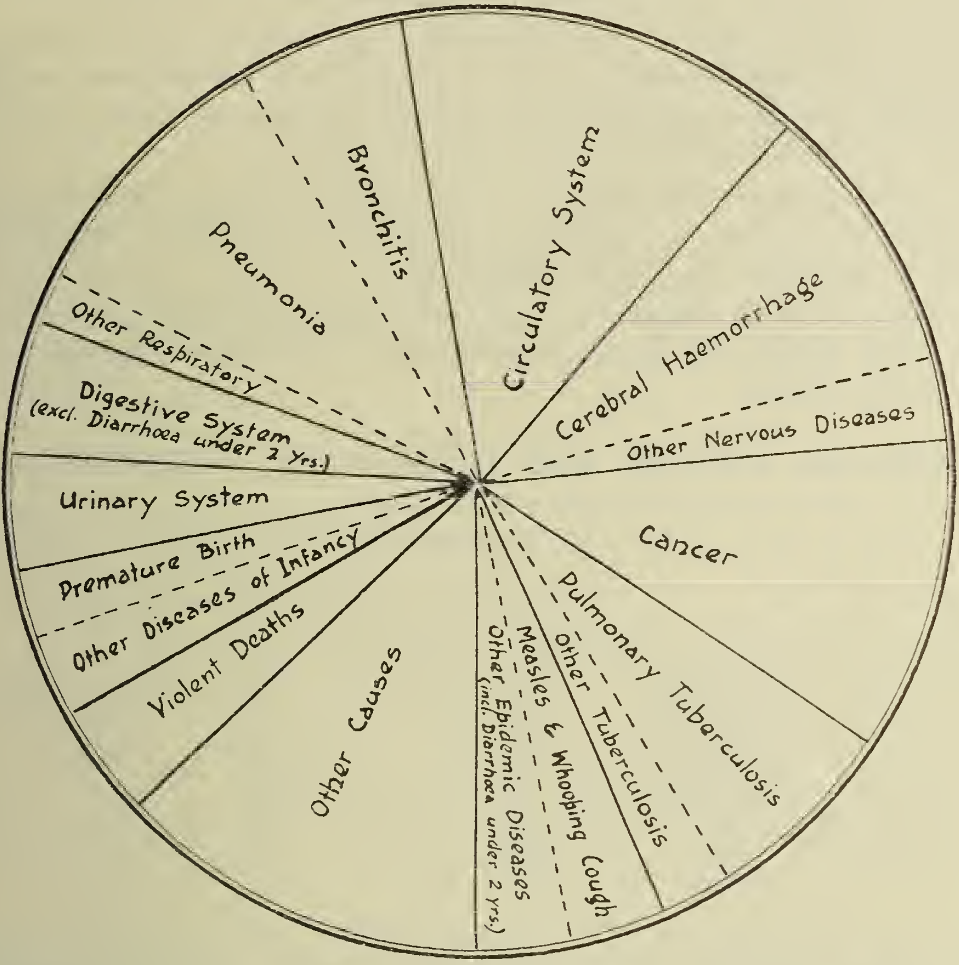
NOTE.—The ward populations have been adjusted by deducting the population resident in the principal institutions and military quarters. Births and deaths occurring in institutions are allocated to wards, except in cases where a permanent domicile cannot be established.

TABLE showing the number of Deaths (including Deaths transferred from other districts) and the Death-rates per 1000 of the Population during 1924 from all causes and from certain specified causes; also the Population, the number of Deaths and the Death-rates per 1000, at all ages and certain age-periods.

	Annual Death-rate per 1000	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5 Years	Total under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 25 Years	25 and under 35 Years	35 and under 45 Years	45 and under 55 Years	55 and under 65 Years	65 and under 75 Years	75 Years and upwards	Total above 5 Years
Age Distribution of Population	—	426305	7802	25,161	32,963	35,857	39,499	80,301	64,963	59,804	51,970	34,477	19,128	7343	393342
Deaths from all Causes	—	6312	752	487	1239	116	86	224	284	394	599	917	1242	1211	5073
Annual Death-rate per 1000	—	14·8	96·4	19·3	37·5	3·2	2·2	2·8	4·4	6·6	11·5	26·6	64·9	164·9	12·9
Enteric Fever	·00	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	·28	120	28	85	113	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever	·16	68	2	45	47	16	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	21
Whooping Cough	·20	85	38	44	82	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria and Croup	·17	72	2	50	52	15	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Influenza (Sole Cause)	·11	46	4	1	5	—	—	3	1	2	6	3	8	18	41
Erysipelas	·02	9	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	·04	17	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	4	1	2	1	—	17
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	·02	11	4	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	·99	424	—	4	4	3	12	86	104	83	69	28	29	6	420
Tuberculous Meningitis	·13	58	12	30	42	5	4	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	16
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ...	·08	34	5	11	16	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	—	18
Other Tuberculous Disease	·12	51	2	8	10	4	2	10	6	6	2	4	4	3	41
Malignant Disease	1·60	683	—	1	1	1	—	2	11	39	113	206	211	99	682
Rheumatic Fever	·05	23	—	—	—	3	3	5	3	5	—	1	—	3	23
Meningitis	·08	33	4	13	17	2	4	3	—	3	2	1	1	—	16
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, Hemiplegia ...	1·38	590	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	38	124	216	199	590
Other Nervous Diseases	·49	209	31	8	39	3	5	8	14	20	27	36	31	26	170
Heart Disease	1·81	772	1	3	4	3	12	20	24	38	85	153	233	200	768
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	·30	128	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	9	22	35	55	127
Bronchitis	·79	339	36	7	43	—	—	—	2	12	23	48	91	120	296
Pneumonia (all forms)	1·37	588	146	102	248	18	11	13	16	29	50	40	69	94	340
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	·27	114	17	10	27	2	2	2	2	5	14	11	28	21	87
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	·18	76	50	8	58	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	3	7	18
Appendicitis	·09	42	—	7	7	6	1	4	3	6	5	5	4	1	35
Diseases of Liver (non-Malignant) ...	·12	50	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	18	8	8	50
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	·39	169	12	7	19	4	2	1	9	15	21	37	39	22	150
Nephritis—Acute and Chronic	·36	156	2	1	3	1	4	3	7	13	25	45	37	18	153
Other Urinary Diseases	·23	99	3	1	4	—	—	—	8	13	12	10	24	28	95
Puerperal Sepsis	·04	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	5	—	—	—	—	17
Other Diseases and Accidents of Childbirth ...	·08	33	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	9	—	—	—	—	33
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations ...	·74	315	310	3	313	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Violent Deaths	·55	234	13	19	32	9	4	19	15	34	29	34	31	27	202
All Other Causes	1·51	646	26	15	41	5	7	19	17	35	51	82	133	256	605

CAUSES OF DEATH.

In the table on the preceding page the deaths have been tabulated according to disease groups and age-periods with the death-rate applicable thereto. The accompanying diagram shows the proportion of the principal causes in relation to the total deaths allocated to the City.



Epidemic Diseases. — This group includes Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years.

The total number of deaths certified as due to one or other of these causes was 402, as compared with 395 in 1923. The death-rate was equal to ·9 per 1000 of the population and is the same as that recorded in each of the three preceding years.

Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent in the City, especially during the latter months of the year, and together accounted for 205 deaths, or fully one-half of the total classified under this heading. The deaths from Diphtheria numbered 72, while Scarlet Fever was certified as the cause of death in 68 cases.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis caused 56 deaths, and of these 50 were infants under one year.

More detailed information regarding the diseases forming this group will be found on page 25 under the heading of "Infectious Diseases."

Tuberculous Disease.—The deaths which were certified during the year as due to Tuberculosis numbered 567. This compares favourably with an annual average of 544 for the three years since the amalgamation of the City with Leith and the Suburban area.

Respiratory Tuberculosis accounted for 424 deaths, and the various non-pulmonary forms of the disease caused 143. Of this latter number 58 were ascribed to Meningitis and 34 to Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum.

The death-rate from the respiratory forms of the disease was 1·0 per 1000 persons living, and for all forms combined the rate was 1·3.

The deaths in this group are more fully dealt with by the Tuberculosis Officer in his report on page 33.

Malignant Disease.—Cancer and other forms of malignant disease have again taken heavy toll of the community, and 683 deaths have to be recorded from this cause. In view of the extension of the City boundaries it is not possible to submit any statistics for a lengthy period regarding the increased mortality in the City.

With the improvements in medical science there has been a steady decline in the general death-rate, while the rates for Tuberculosis and the various Infectious Diseases have gradually yielded to preventive treatment. In regard to Cancer, however, an ever-increasing mortality falls to be recorded year after year.

The following particulars, which have been extracted from the Registrar-General's Report, show how enormously the death-rate from Cancer has risen in striking contrast to the fall in the rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Although the better diagnosis and the more careful certification of the disease may be influencing factors, the figures unquestionably point to an increase of Cancer throughout the country.

SCOTLAND—CANCER AND PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Death-rate per 100,000 of the Population.	
	Cancer.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1861-1870	42	268
1871-1880	49	244
1881-1890	59	202
1891-1900	74	171
1901-1910	93	139
1911-1920	113	105
1921	122	81
1922	125	83
1923	130	82

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from Cancer in Edinburgh during the last 27 years :—

YEAR.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	RATE PER 1000 LIVING.
1898	104	163	267	·8
1899	112	164	276	·9
1900	116	181	297	·9
1901	110	183	293	·9
1902	127	185	312	·9
1903	130	186	316	·9
1904	125	206	331	1·0
1905	124	220	344	1·0
1906	132	198	330	1·0
1907	120	224	344	1·0
1908	123	230	353	1·1
1909	130	243	373	1·1
1910	167	220	387	1·2
1911	154	251	405	1·2
1912	139	261	400	1·2
1913	146	255	401	1·2
1914	172	277	449	1·4
1915	187	248	435	1·3
1916	190	256	446	1·4
1917	162	257	419	1·3
1918	189	265	454	1·4
1919	158	274	432	1·3
1920	194	277	471	1·4
*1921	246	379	625	1·5
1922	273	384	657	1·5
1923	267	377	644	1·5
1924	290	393	683	1·6

* City Boundaries extended to include Leith and Suburban area.

In the accompanying Table the deaths from malignant disease are classified according to age and sex and the organ affected. The death-rate from malignant disease was equal to 1·6 per 1000, as compared with 1·5 for the previous three years:—

CANCER DISTRIBUTION.

Site.	Sex and Age-Periods.																				Totals.
	Under 15.		15–20.		20–25.		25–35.		35–45.		45–55.		55–60.		60–65.		65–75.		75 and upwards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaw, Face, and Ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	4	1	2	1	...	3	18
Tongue and Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	5	...	4	...	7	4	1	1	31
Larynx, Pharynx, and Neck	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	4	2	6	1	3	...	27
Thorax and Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	2	3	1	1	19
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	14	...	9	...	3	...	14	...	14	69
Stomach and Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	14	8	19	13	12	12	18	26	6	11	145
Liver and Gall Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	5	4	4	5	7	5	2	9	49
Intestines and Rectum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	6	8	7	18	10	27	36	9	15	150
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	1	15
Pylorus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	12	...	7	...	5	...	12	...	5	51
Ovaries and Vagina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	15
Penis and Scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abdomen and Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	3	11	2	3	34
Kidney	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	7
Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	10
Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	2	2	14
Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ductless Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	5
Otherwise specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	1	2	...	1	...	1	7
Totals. M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	52	...	51	...	58	...	87	...	32	...	290 } 683
Totals. F.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	33	...	61	...	49	...	48	...	124	...	67	393

Diseases of the Nervous System.—These deaths numbered 832, and include 421 classified as Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 91 as Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis, 47 as Hemiplegia, and 31 as Apoplexy. Of the 590 deaths attributable to these causes, 124 were persons between the ages of 55 and 65 years, 216 between 65 and 75, and 199 were over 75 years of age. The deaths of children certified as due to diseases in the Nervous group numbered 56, and of these Convulsions accounted for 38 and Meningitis for 17.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The total deaths certified during the year as having been caused by diseases of the Organs of Circulation numbered 900. There were 772 deaths from affections of the heart, 281 of which were definitely ascribed to Valvular Disease, 55 to Fatty Degeneration, and 29 to Angina Pectoris. Diseases of the Blood Vessels accounted for 128 deaths, 83 being classified as Arterio-Sclerosis and 27 as Aneurism.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases, other than those complicated with Influenza, was 1041, as compared with 901 in the previous year. The chief contributing causes were Pneumonia 588 and Bronchitis 339. In regard to the ages at death, 318 were children under 5 years, and in these cases Pneumonia alone accounted for 248 deaths. The high mortality among children may to some extent be due to their greater susceptibility, but the exposure to which young children are subjected in the poorer localities of the City is also a factor to be considered.

Diseases of the Digestive System accounted for 281 deaths. This figure does not include 56 deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis occurring among children under 2 years of age, which, for statistical purposes, are classified under Epidemic Diseases. The principal causes of death allocated to this group were 50 from non-Malignant diseases of the Liver, 42 from Appendicitis, and 30 from Ulcer of the Stomach.

Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth caused 50 deaths, and of these 17 were certified as due to Puerperal Sepsis. There were an additional two deaths in connection with childbirth, but as these were complicated with Influenza they have not been included under this heading.

Deaths by Violence.—The deaths certified as being due to Violence numbered 234, and of these 156 were males and 78 females.

Ill-Defined Causes.—A total of 39 deaths fall to be recorded under this heading. In 30 certificates the cause of death was given simply as "Heart Failure," in 3 instances "Syncope," and in another 6 cases the cause was not sufficiently defined to permit of proper classification.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following Report in connection with Child Welfare has been prepared by Dr T. Y. Finlay, who is in charge of this branch of the Department's activities:—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for the year 1924.

Each year shows an increase in the scope of the work of the Department. This year a great impetus has been given to the education of Mothers by Mothercraft Classes at most of the Welfare Centres, and is due in no small measure to the generosity of the late Sir Thomas Hutchison, Bart., ex-Lord Provost of the City, in presenting a Silver Shield for competition among the mothers. Sir Thomas Hutchison was a member of the Public Health Committee when the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme was first started. He took a very deep and personal interest in it at its inception, and it is therefore a fitting tribute to this fact that his name should be permanently associated with the work as it now will be through the Hutchison Mothercraft Shield.

As will be seen under the various headings in this report the work has again increased during the year. More visits have been paid by the Official Health Visitors, more mothers have brought their infants for supervision to the Centres, and the Day Nurseries show a larger attendance than in the previous year. All this work has been overtaken without any increase in staff, and has necessarily meant an extra strain upon the existing staff, as shown by a higher sickness rate than in former years.

Victoria Park Home, for the reception of children up to 2 years of age, continues to increase in popularity among the mothers, and there is always a long waiting list of suitable cases requiring admission; the limited accommodation is fully taxed and there is urgent need of extension in this sphere of the work.

A suggestion has been brought forward to build a comprehensive Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the Pleasance Area, where the present centre is totally inadequate for the needs of the district. The members of the Pleasance Trust have suggested that such a centre should be placed in their grounds, and that it should form part of a larger scheme of infant and young adult welfare work which they have in contemplation. The idea of a comprehensive centre to include accommodation for other Child Welfare activities besides Clinics is a good one, and has long been advocated by me, as I believe Greater Edinburgh would be more efficiently served by a few such centres rather than by the numerous, and in many cases unsuitable, small buildings at present in use. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres should be available not only for the education of mothers, but also for the instruction of nurses and medical students in the science of preventive medicine in childhood; but to be of any use for this purpose the accommodation would have to be much larger than exists at any of the centres at present.

In addition, more accommodation is required for new developments which have proved their value in the prevention and cure of disease, foremost amongst which is that of exposure to "Artificial Sunlight." The results obtained from this treatment with the Arc Lamp in surgical tuberculosis, and with the Mercury Vapour Lamp in rickets, are striking, and great benefit has also been obtained in cases of malnutrition and other conditions. So far as the municipality is concerned, this treatment has been restricted to in-patients in hospital. Recently, however, I have been testing the value of treating as out-patients, infants and children attending the Welfare Centres, and though my experience has only been of comparatively short duration I have been sufficiently impressed with the results to strongly recommend that this form of treatment should in course of time be made available at all the Centres. I believe that the incidence of rickets, with all its attendant disabilities and lack of resistance to other diseases, could be greatly diminished, if not entirely eradicated, by a systematic campaign of Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

Another hopeful field of preventive treatment has been begun in the preventive inoculation against Diphtheria. The very encouraging results obtained by Dr Benson in school children suggested the more rational method of protecting the child before he reached the school age, especially as it has been shown that, in the case of the infant, protection can safely be carried out without the necessity of a preliminary Schick Test being performed. The method so far carried out has been to offer this protection to the infant at the time of the regular clinics, and though the numbers thus dealt with have not been great, it has had this merit, that the doctor had the confidence of the parents who were regular attenders, and consent was readily given. In no case so far have I noticed any ill effects from the inoculations. To be really effective as a mass protection against Diphtheria, however, some other method will have to be adopted whereby it will be possible to deal with much greater numbers than at present. It would be interesting to see if this desired result could be obtained by special clinics for this treatment alone, and I think such is well worth a trial if at the same time an educative propaganda were maintained to reassure hesitating parents of the harmless results of the actual inoculation, as well as the incalculable benefit of having their children protected from contracting such a dread disease.

The Infant Mortality rate for the whole City was 89, a slightly higher figure than for the previous year. It is noteworthy, however, that compared with the sixteen larger burghs in Scotland, the Infant Mortality rate for Greater Edinburgh is the lowest with the exception of Dunfermline, which shows a rate of 88 deaths under one year per 1000 births.

For the sake of convenience the various activities of the Department are dealt with under the following appropriate headings:—

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 8766, which figure is 217 less than the number registered in 1923. The proportion of males and females to the total number was 104·7 boys to every 100 girls. The following Table gives details of the uncorrected births for the year, and shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births to be 7·8, as compared with 8·3 in 1923.

Quarter.	Number of Births Registered.	Sex.		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
		Males.	Females.			
1st .	2220	1127	1093	2067	153	6·9
2nd .	2246	1186	1060	2082	164	7·3
3rd .	2228	1118	1110	2042	186	8·3
4th .	2072	1054	1018	1893	179	8·6
Total .	8766	4485	4281	8084	682	7·8

After adjustment for transfers, the corrected number of births for the City becomes 8404, as shown in the following Table :—

Quarter.	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
1st .	2150	2028	122	5·7
2nd .	2170	2036	134	6·2
3rd .	2124	1979	145	6·9
4th .	1960	1834	126	6·4
Total .	8404	7877	527	6·3

It is noteworthy that during recent years, as will be seen by the following Table, the percentage of illegitimate to the total corrected births, shows a persistent though gradual decrease.

1917 . . .	10·1	1921 . . .	7·2
1918 . . .	11·7	1922 . . .	6·9
1919 . . .	10·2	1923 . . .	6·9
1920 . . .	8·3	1924 . . .	6·3

The birth-rate for the year was 19·7 per 1000 of the population, which is the lowest rate recorded since the extension of the City boundaries. The rate is ·7 less than in 1923, and 1·0 and 1·8 less than for the years 1922 and 1921 respectively.

The following Table has been compiled to show the birth-rate for the three areas of Greater Edinburgh, apart from institutions and military quarters, which are noted under separate headings. For fuller details as to how the births are distributed according to the various Wards of the City, reference should be made to the Table on page 7.

Area.	Births.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
Edinburgh . .	5880	18·9
Leith . . .	1974	24·2
Suburban . . .	397	16·0
Institutions .	117	...
Military Quarters . .	36	...
Whole City .	8404	19·7

Below are given the corrected birth-rates for the eight large towns in Scotland, and for the whole of Scotland for 1924 and the previous year.

Town.	Per 1000 of Population.		Town.	Per 1000 of Population.	
	1924.	1923.		1924.	1923.
Glasgow	24·1	25·6	Paisley	21·6	23·5
Edinburgh . . .	**19·7**	**20·4**	Greenock . . .	24·2	27·0
Dundee	22·6	24·6	Motherwell and Wishaw .	25·2	24·8
Aberdeen . . .	21·6	23·6	Clydebank . . .	22·4	23·6

SCOTLAND—1924 . . 21·9
1923 . . 22·8

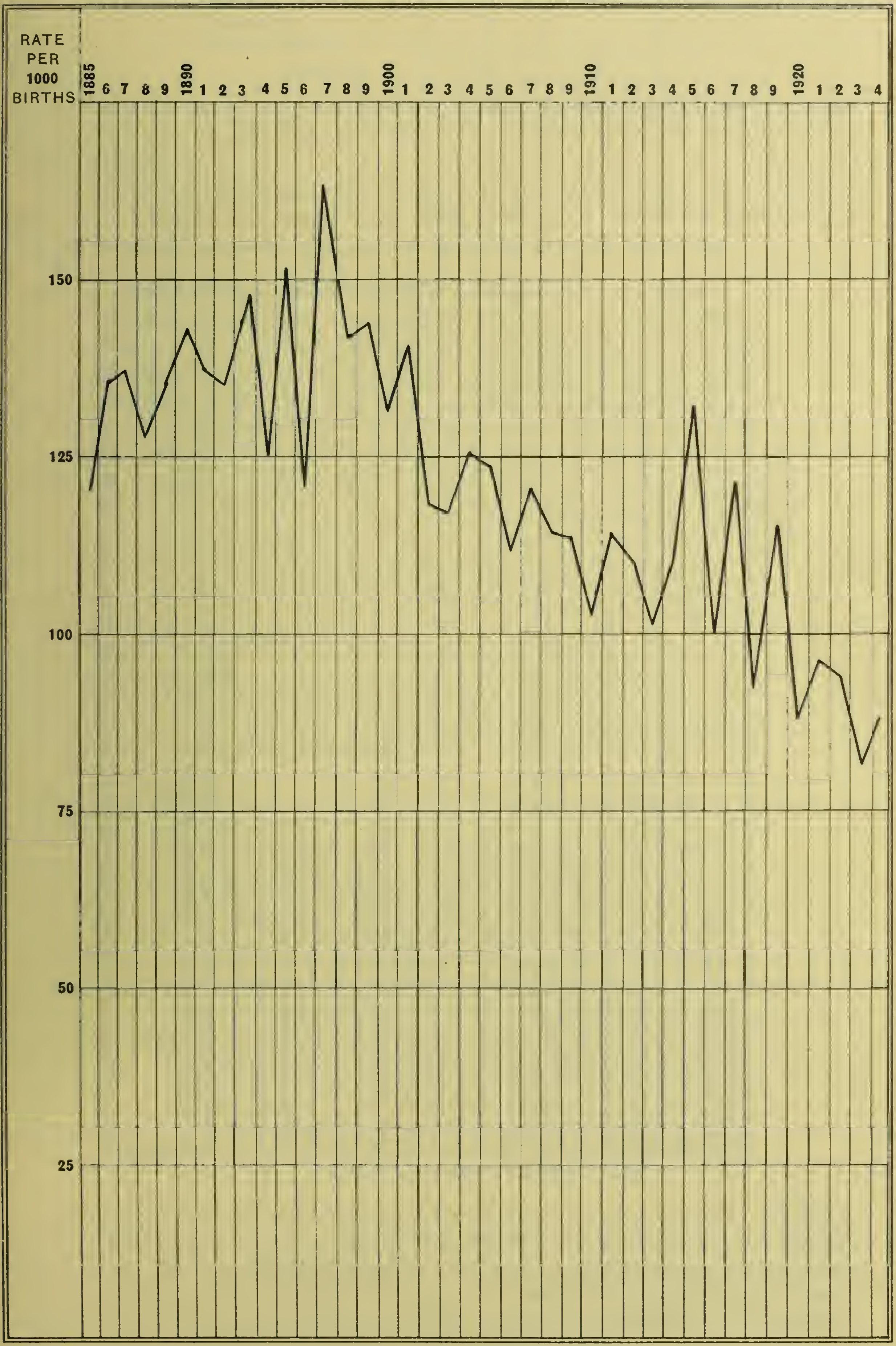
Still-Births.—In terms of the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, there were intimated to the Department during the year 394 Still-Births.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 752, being 41 more than in 1923, and the infant mortality rate for the whole City was 89 per 1000 births, compared with 82 in 1923, 91 in 1922, and 96 in 1921. Subsequent Tables on page 17 show in detail the causes of death of these 752 infants.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

1885-1924



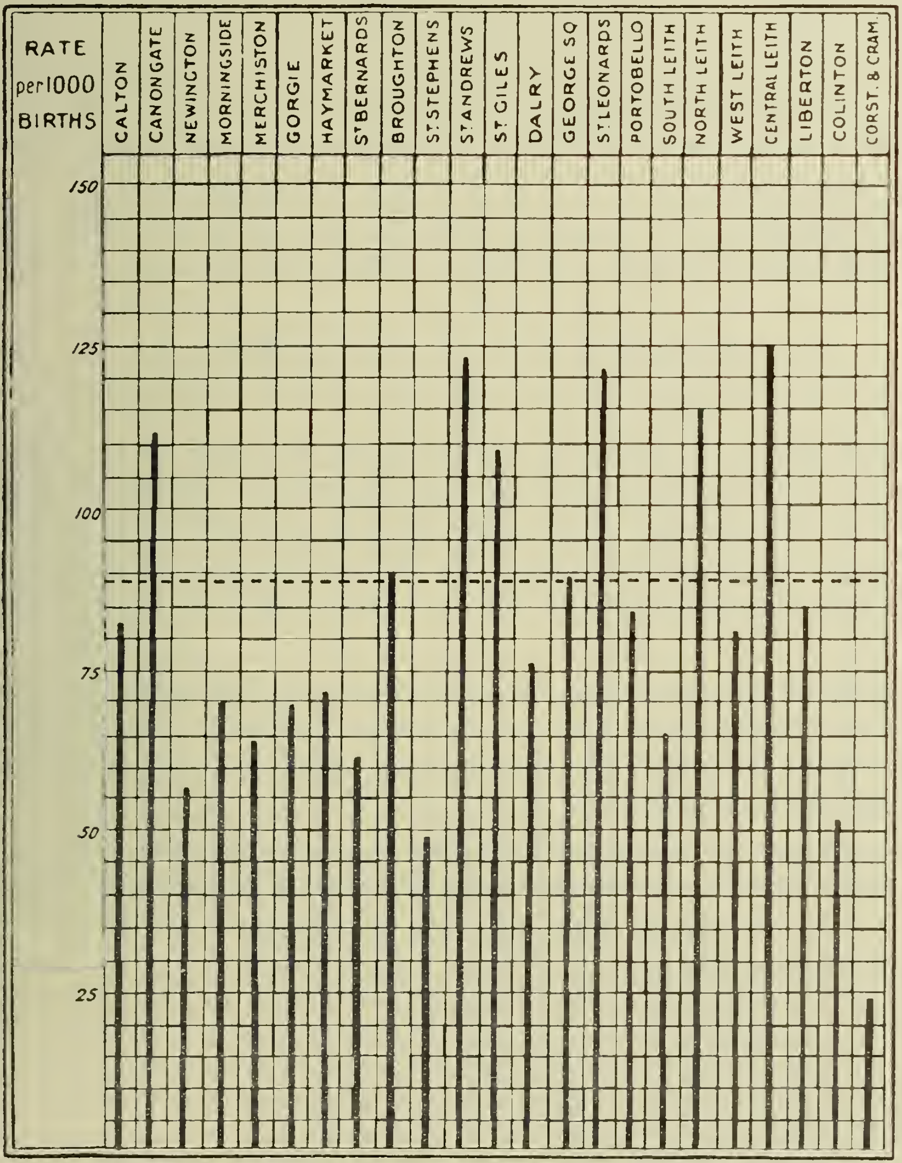
The following figures show how the infant mortality rate is distributed in the three areas of the City :—

Area.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Edinburgh	524	89
Leith	189	95
Suburban	24	60
Institutions	14	...
Military Quarters . .	1	...
Whole City .	752	89

The diagram facing page 14 shows the Infant Mortality in Edinburgh during the last 40 years. It should be noted that only the last 4 years refer to the City as recently enlarged.

An analysis of the Ward rates is shown in the Table on page 7. From the following line diagram the incidence of Infant Mortality in each of the Wards of the City can be readily compared with the rate prevailing over the whole City.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Deaths per 1000 Births.



------- *Infantile Mortality Rate for City*

As already stated, the total number of deaths under one year was 752. Of these 680 were legitimate and 72 were illegitimate, representing in the former a mortality rate of 86 per 1000 legitimate births, and in the latter a mortality rate of 136 per 1000 illegitimate births. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 711 total births, of which 608 were legitimate and 103 illegitimate, representing a legitimate mortality rate of 75, and an illegitimate mortality rate of 173.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, when these infant death-rates are worked out in percentages, as is seen in the Table below, the following facts emerge—(1) that the percentage of legitimate infant deaths under one week is about double that of the illegitimate; (2) that 41 per cent. of the legitimate infants, as compared with 26 per cent. of the illegitimate infants under one year, die in course of the first four weeks of life; (3) that after four weeks to one year, during which 59 per cent. of legitimate deaths occur, no less than 74 per cent. of illegitimate deaths take place in this period. These facts suggest that ante-natal factors are not so inimicable to the illegitimate infant as are those factors comprised under the term "environment," used in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, and which act more severely at a later period than they do with the former.

Age-periods.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Under 1 week	175	25·73	10	13·89
1 and under 2 weeks	45	6·61	4	5·55
2 and under 3 weeks	40	5·89	2	2·78
3 and under 4 weeks	21	3·09	3	4·17
Total under 4 weeks	281	41·32	19	26·39
4 weeks and under 3 months	104	15·30	17	23·61
3 and under 6 months	118	17·35	24	33·33
6 and under 9 months	96	14·12	3	4·17
9 and under 12 months	81	11·91	9	12·50
Total under 12 months	680	100·00	72	100·00

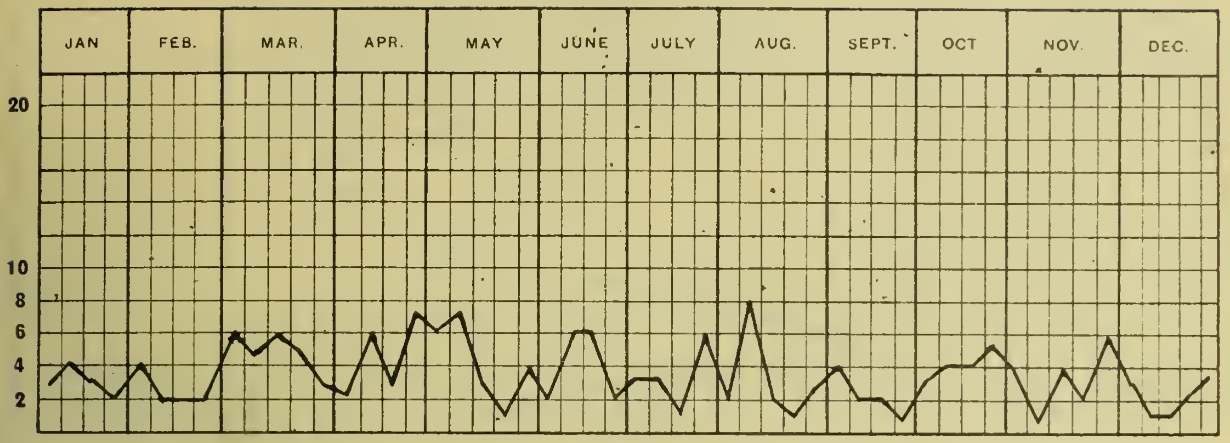
The total number of deaths of children under five years of age was 1239, and of these 1117 were legitimate and 122 were illegitimate. Of the 1117 legitimate deaths, 680 or 60·9 per cent. died under one year, and 437 or 39·1 per cent. died between the ages of one and five years. (In the previous year, out of 1000 deaths 608 or 60·8 per cent. occurred under one year, and 392 or 39·2 per cent. between one and five years.)

Of the 122 illegitimate deaths, 72 or 59·0 per cent. died under one year, and 50 or 41·0 per cent. died between the ages of one and five years. (In the previous year, out of 136 deaths 103 or 75·7 per cent. occurred under one year, and 33 or 24·3 per cent. between one and five years.)

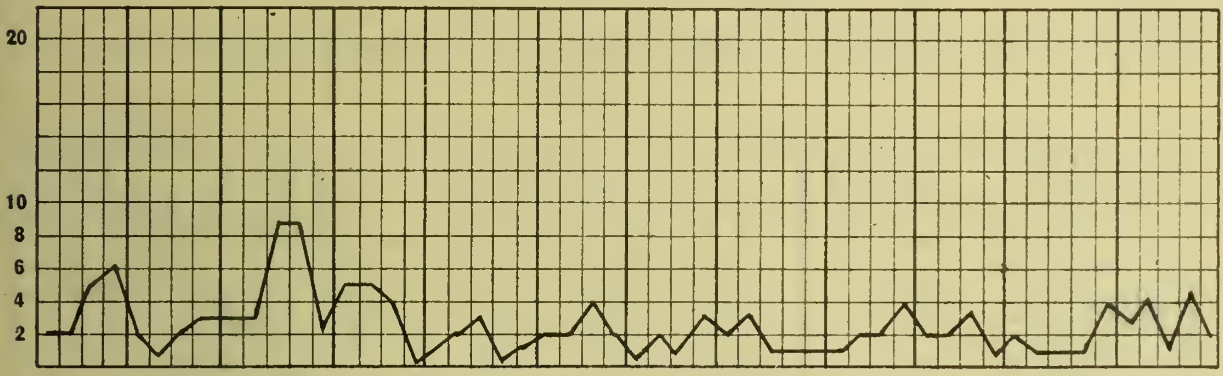
The percentage of deaths of legitimate infants under one year to the total legitimate births was 8·6, and the percentage of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year to the total illegitimate births was 13·6, the figures for the previous year being respectively 7·5 and 17·3.

INFANTILE DEATHS

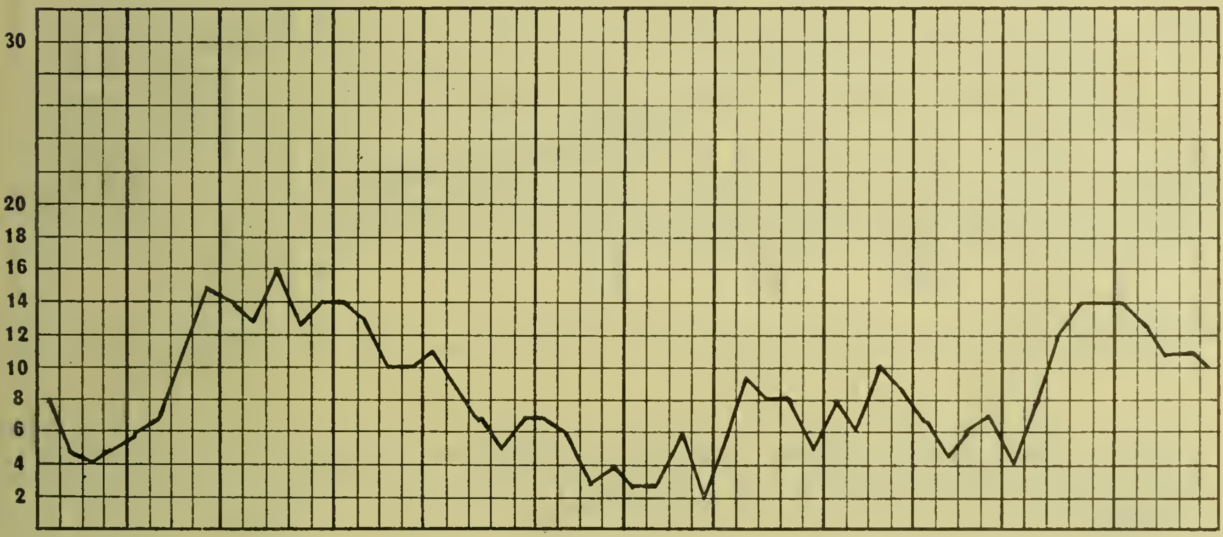
UNDER ONE WEEK



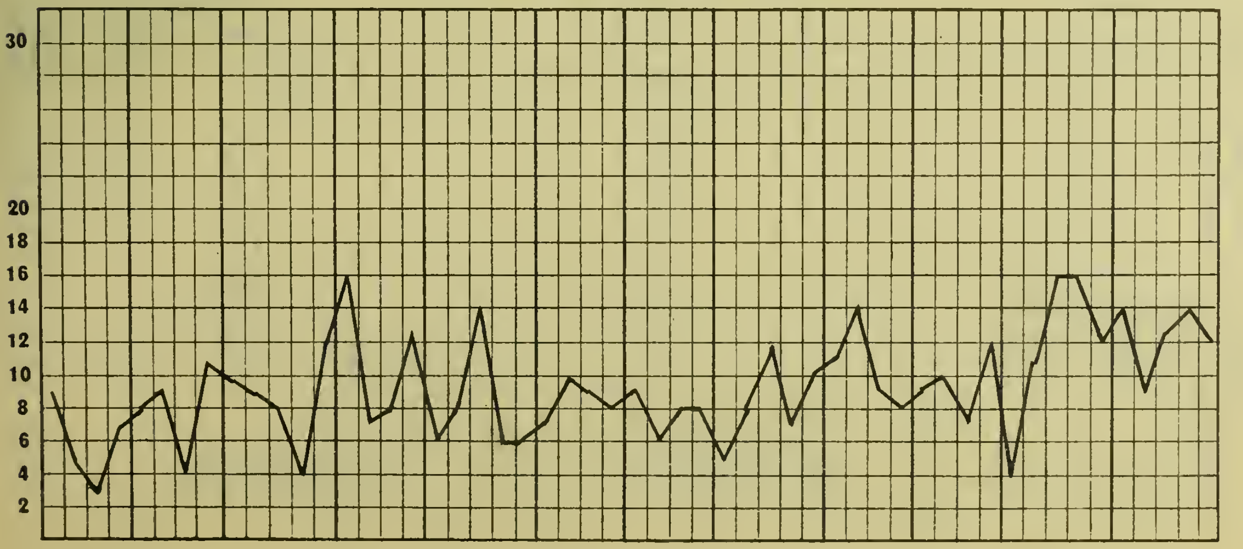
ONE WEEK AND UNDER ONE MONTH

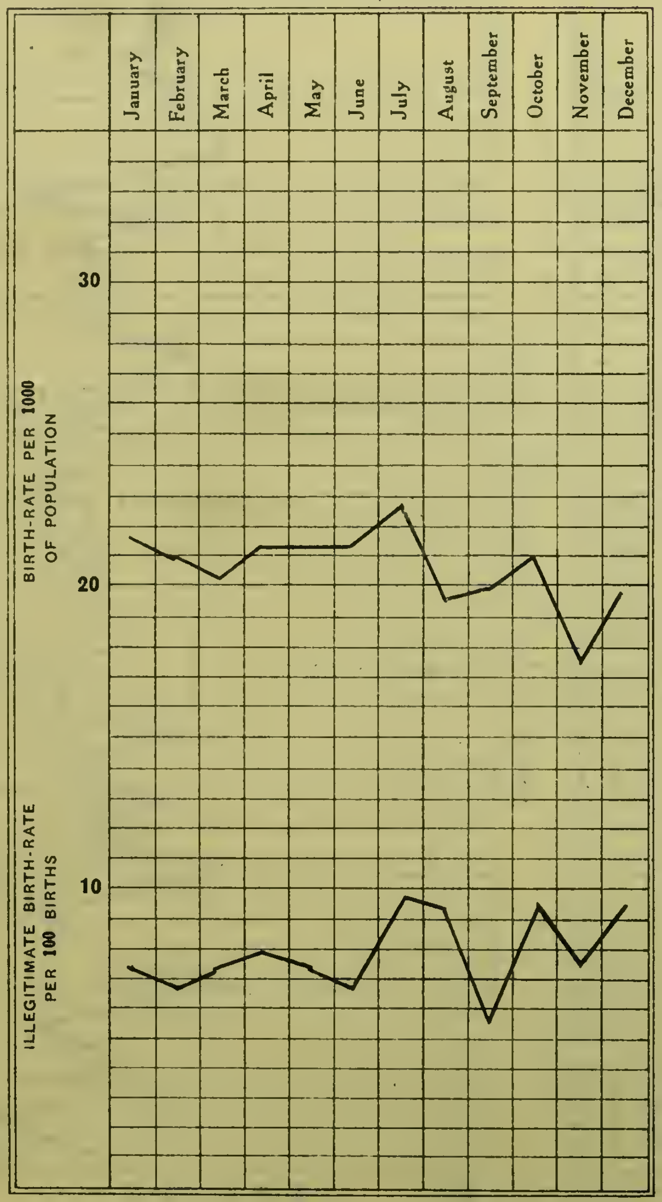


ONE MONTH AND UNDER ONE YEAR

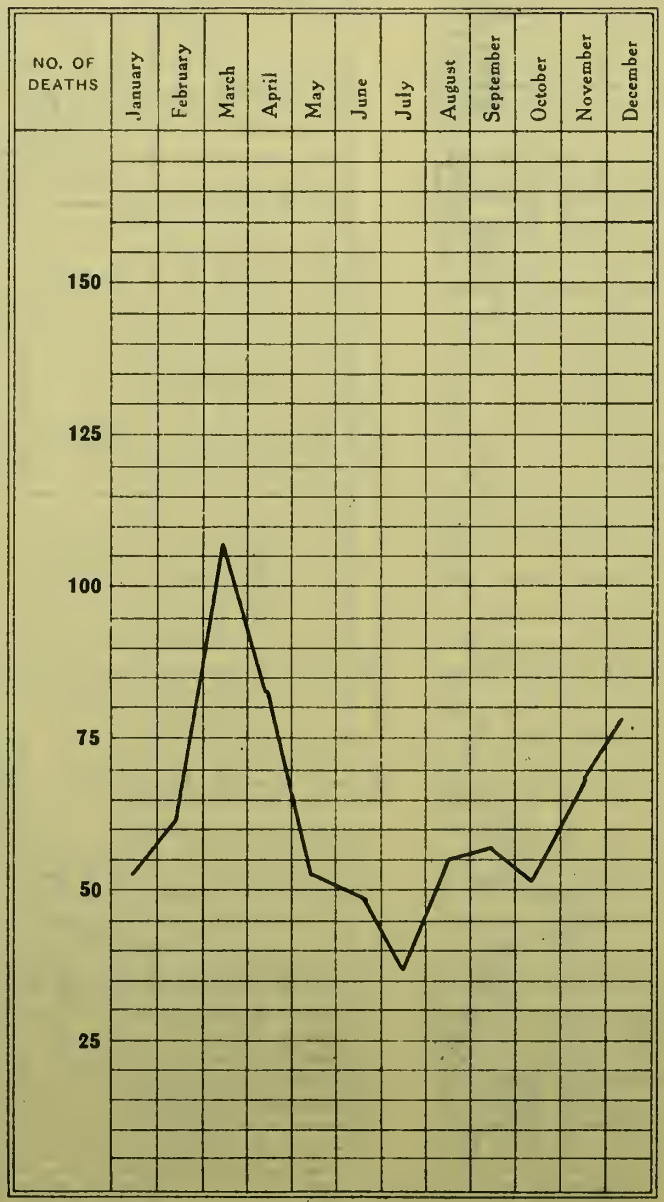


ONE YEAR AND UNDER FIVE YEARS

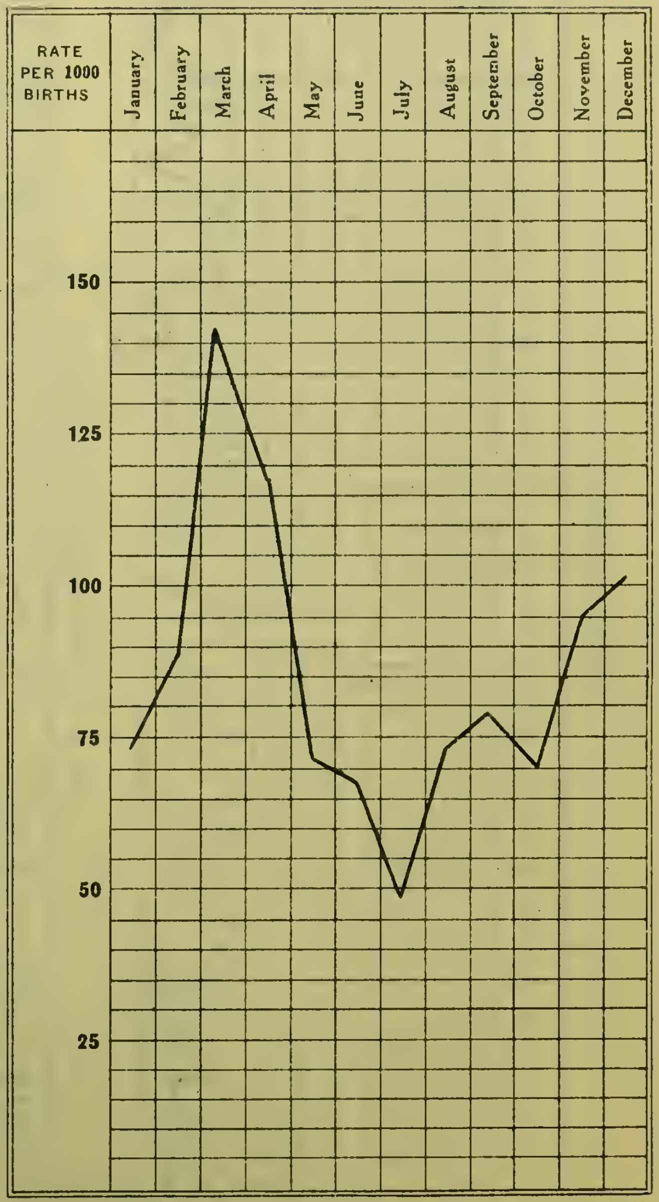




BIRTH-RATE PER **1000** OF POPULATION (UNCORRECTED)



DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR



INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

Causes of Death among Children under Five Years during 1924.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.	12 Months and under 2 Years.	2, and under 3 Years.	3, and under 4 Years.	4, and under 5 Years.	Total 1-5 Years.	Total under 5 Years.
nallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
easles	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	13	28	60	21	2	2	85	113
carlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	10	14	12	9	45	47
hooping Cough . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	12	9	38	28	11	...	5	44	82
iphtheria and Croup . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	9	17	15	9	50	52
rysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
uberculous Meningitis . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	12	17	5	7	1	30	42
bdominal Tuberculosis . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	5	2	1	3	11	16
ther Tuberculous Disease .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	8	2	...	2	12	14
eningitis (not Tuberculous) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	2	4	4	4	3	2	13	17
ydrocephalus . . .	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	5
onvulsions	5	3	4	...	12	6	7	4	2	31	4	2	1	...	7	38
neumonia (all forms) . .	...	8	2	4	14	25	39	29	39	146	79	17	3	3	102	248
ronchitis	...	...	1	...	1	11	13	6	5	36	6	...		1	7	43
aryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
iarrhœa and Enteritis . .	...	1	...	1	2	16	18	9	5	50	6	2	...	...	8	58
ther Digestive Diseases .	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	5	12	4	5	1	4	14	26
ongenital Malformations .	12	4	5	3	24	6	...	...		30	1	...	...	...	1	31
ongenital Heart . . .	4	2	3	...	9	1	2	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	1	13
remature Birth . . .	98	19	8	9	134	7	1	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	142
trophy, Debility, and Marasmus	28	8	13	4	53	16	17	2	1	89	1	...	...	...	1	90
telectasis	9	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
njury at Birth . . .	9	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
uffocation, overlaying . .	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
yphilis	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
ickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
ll other Causes . . .	15	3	4	1	23	10	17	14	6	70	23	15	8	7	53	123
Total . .	185	49	42	24	300	121	142	99	90	752	268	117	54	48	487	1239

Causes of Death among Illegitimate Children under Five Years during 1924.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.	12 Months and under 2 Years.	2, and under 3 Years.	3, and under 4 Years.	4, and under 5 Years.	Total 1-5 Years.	Total under 5 Years.
mallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
easles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	5	...	...	9	14
carlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
hooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	7
iphtheria and Croup . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3
rysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uberculous Meningitis .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
bdominal Tuberculosis . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ther Tuberculous Disease .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
eningitis (not Tuberculous) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
ydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
onvulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	5
neumonia (all forms) . .	...	2	...	...	2	1	6	1	2	12	10	3	1	...	14	26
ronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	6
aryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iarrhœa and Enteritis . .	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	7	1	2	...	...	3	10
ther Digestive Diseases . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
ongenital Malformations .	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
ongenital Heart . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
remature Birth . . .	3	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
trophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	1	1	...	4	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
telectasis	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
njury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uffocation, overlaying . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
yphilis	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
ickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
ll other Causes . . .	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	7	2	1	1	1	5	12
Total . .	10	4	2	3	19	17	24	3	9	72	29	13	6	2	50	122

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 752, and the following Table shows the deaths from (1) Premature Birth; (2) Pneumonia (all forms); (3) Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus—the three chief causes of death.

	LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Mortality.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Mortality.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Mortality.
Premature Birth . . .	136	20·00	6	8·33	142	18·88
Pneumonia (all forms) . .	134	19·70	12	16·66	146	19·41
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	81	11·91	8	11·11	89	11·83

The following Table shows the number of illegitimate children, up to five years, who died in each of the Wards of the City. Of the 122 deaths, males accounted for 66 and females for 56.

Calton	2	George Square	10
Canongate	14	St Leonard's	17
Newington	3	Portobello	4
Morningside	...	South Leith	3
Merchiston	...	North Leith	10
Gorgie	7	West Leith	1
Haymarket	...	Central Leith	4
St Bernard's	2	Liberton	6
Broughton	1	Colinton	...
St Stephen's	2	Corstorphine and Cramond . . .	1
St Andrew's	10	Institutions (not allocated in Wards) .	11
St Giles	11		
Dalry	3	Total . . .	122

The number of illegitimate children, up to five years, who died in Institutions is shown in the following Table.

City Hospital	21
Sick Children's Hospital	23
Deaconess Hospital	5
Royal Maternity Hospital . . .	8
The Hospice	...
Edinburgh Women's Hospital . . .	4
Infant Homes	1
Craiglockhart Poorhouse	17
Royal Infirmary	1
Total . . .	80

Ante-Natal Clinics.—The following Table gives the detailed figures with regard to the Ante-Natal Clinics.

CENTRE.	Number of Clinics held.	ATTENDANCES.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total.
Cowgate	99	441	829	1270
Gorgie	12	3	2	5
Torphichen Street . . .	51	45	61	106
High Street	44	431	516	947
Marshall Street	46	56	146	202
Royal Maternity Hospital .	208	1263	3535	4798
Windsor Street	34	28	22	50
Leith	53	209	182	391
Total . . .	547	2476	5293	7769

Preventive Clinics.—The following Table shows the number of Preventive Clinics held at the various Centres, with the number of attendances at each :—

Centre.	Number of Clinics held.	New Cases.			Total Attendances.		
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Total.
Canongate	95	146	14	160	1,857	1,205	3,062
Gorgie	89	114	23	137	1,112	1,158	2,270
Torphichen Street	50	144	10	154	1,257	927	2,184
High Street	51	98	9	107	1,014	388	1,402
Pleasance	51	74	15	89	798	792	1,590
Windsor Street	96	226	29	255	1,968	1,222	3,190
Stockbridge	51	120	63	183	1,067	816	1,883
Marshall Street	50	156	104	260	1,319	490	1,809
Total	533	1,078	267	1,345	10,392	6,998	17,390

Curative Clinics.—The following Table shows the number of Curative Clinics held at the various Centres and Dispensaries, with the total attendances at each :—

Centre.	Number of Clinics held.	Attendances.		
		Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.
*Cowgate	97	2,522	611	3,133
Gorgie	51	215	146	361
*Torphichen Street	51	296	247	543
High Street	50	88	345	433
*Marshall Street	46	354	197	551
Portobello	51	1,287	172	1,459
*Richmond Street	52	1,908	319	2,227
*Riego Street	51	1,346	293	1,639
Leith	155	2,713	1,897	4,610
Total	604	10,729	4,227	14,956

The Centres marked with an asterisk are Dispensaries subsidised by the Corporation, the clinics being conducted by doctors on the regular staff of these Dispensaries.

At these clinics the Health Visitors have the assistance of Voluntary Workers, whose services are much valued and whose work, though perhaps little heard of outside the Centres, is nevertheless essential to the success of the clinics.

During the year, through the generosity of the late Sir Thomas Hutchison, Bart., a Silver Shield was gifted to the Department to be competed for by the Mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres. Mothercraft Classes are carried on at most of the Centres, an examination being held at their close, and the Hutchison Mothercraft Shield is retained for the year by the Centre to which the successful candidate belongs. For the year 1924 the Shield was won for the Leith Infant Welfare Centre.

Health Visitors.—The staff consists of Miss Alice Turnbull, M.B.E., R.R.C., Lady Superintendent of Health Visitors, 18 fully qualified Official Health Visitors, and 3 partially qualified Assistant Health Visitors. In addition to attendance at their clinics, this staff has paid 7491 first visits, and 67,819 subsequent visits to the homes of infants, over and above 1490 special visits which were paid to expectant mothers. Compared with the previous year, the total visits paid to the homes show an increase of 3844. Such an increase speaks highly for the enthusiasm of the staff for their work.

Day Nurseries.—The following Table shows the attendance of children during the year :—

Day Nursery.	Attendances—Infants.	Attendances—Children.	Total Attendances.
Danube Street	813	2,859	3,672
Dumbiedykes Road	2,387	4,364	6,751
Grove Street	1,108	2,672	3,780
South Fort Street, Leith	1,180	3,691	4,871
TOTAL	5,488	13,586	19,074

Compared with the year 1923, the total attendances show an increase of 1959. Classes are held for the nursing staff, who are encouraged to enter for the National Society of Day Nurseries' Certificate. In this way the probationers' interest in their work is stimulated, and they are thus helped to qualify for higher posts.

Victoria Park Home.—This Home is for the reception and care of infants suffering from malnutrition from various causes. The accommodation consists of 20 beds, which are fully taken advantage of. The number of admissions during the year was 133, but in addition there were resident in the Home on the 1st January 1924, 21 infants, thus making a grand total of 154 infants cared for during the year. The average daily occupation during the year was 19·62 infants, and the average time spent in the Home by each infant was 46·64 days. Last year two small epidemics of Measles occurred in the Home, involving in all 15 infants. This year there also occurred two small epidemics involving 9 infants. In addition one case of Whooping Cough occurred which had to be removed to Hospital. It is greatly to the credit of the Matron and Nursing Staff, who immediately isolate any infant on the least suspicion, that the Home is kept so singularly free from any extensive outbreak of infectious disease.

The Home has become deservedly popular with the mothers in the districts catered for by the Department, and the number requiring and desiring the benefits is far in excess of the accommodation available, 20 beds being totally inadequate for the needs of Greater Edinburgh.

SUBSIDISED INSTITUTIONS.

Child Gardens. — Four of these Infant Schools are subsidised by the Municipality, and all carry on very useful work, as shown by the consistent improvement, not only in the education, but also in the physical welfare of those attending.

Toddlers' Play Centres.—There are eight of these Centres under the supervision of a Voluntary Committee, each being situated in close proximity to the homes of the children attending. The average attendance for the two hours during which they are open in the forenoon has been about 30.

Humbie Children's Village.—This Institution consists of a group of attractively laid out cottages built on the slope of a hill, some miles out of Edinburgh. The children selected are sent for two weeks residence, and for many this is the only holiday they have away from their homes. During the year 116 children were sent for such a change, and paid for through the Department.

Hawthorn Brae, Duddingston.—During the year 23 mothers and 23 infants were sent by the Department for a fortnight's rest and change to this Convalescent Home, which is under the supervision of the Edinburgh Livingstone Memorial Mission.

Edinburgh Home for Mothers and Infants.—This Home, which is situated in Leith, was opened for the first time during the year, and in addition to a capital grant, receives an annual subsidy. Comparatively few girls so far have been admitted to the Home, but there is little doubt that it will prove its usefulness more and more as it becomes better known as a residence for mothers, both before as well as after the birth of their illegitimate infants.

Bonnington Bank Home for Mothers and Infants.—This Home is maintained by the Salvation Army for mothers with first illegitimate infants. It is an admirable institution, much excellent work is done there, and it thoroughly deserves all the support which it receives.

Home for Babies, Polwarth Terrace.—This Home is carried on under very capable management, and has accommodation for 14 infants, up to 2 years of age. It is the only home of its kind in the City, where healthy babies without their mothers can be admitted.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

In Edinburgh there are a large number of voluntary agencies more or less closely associated with the Child Welfare Department, by reason of the nature of the work carried on by them, and whose hearty co-operation is much appreciated. I need only mention (1) The various Hospitals dealing specially with the care of Women and of Children, (2) The Council of Social Service, (3) The Homes for Children of Soldiers and Sailors, (4) The Children's Shelter, (5) The Vigilance Society, and many others too numerous to mention.

To all voluntary workers I desire to express my gratitude for their efforts and help so freely given on behalf of the mothers and children. The Voluntary Visitors Association, which issues a report of its own dealing with the work carried on by its members during the year, undertakes a fortnightly home visitation of infants up to the age of one year old, referred to it by the Department. Committees of this Association also supervise the work of the Toddlers' Play Centres, and a number of the ladies also interest themselves in the making of cradles from disused banana crates, which are sold at a nominal figure, and prove a great boon to many mothers.

Another beneficent form of Voluntary Work is done by the ladies who assist at the Restaurant at the Cowgatehead, where dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers. A very necessary and extremely useful field of Voluntary Work is that carried on by the three Sewing Committees whose members make baby garments for necessitous cases. Two of these sewing meetings work in association with the Voluntary Health Visitors, whilst the third is carried on at Torphichen Street Dispensary by an entirely separate body of workers.

Last year I stated that in close association with the Department, a new Voluntary Agency had been created to provide a channel through which the unmarried mother and her child could receive practical help. It is with pleasure that I now state that 150 mothers in distress have been tided over their difficulties. Thirty infants have been adopted, and in no case, so far, has the result been disappointing. This Agency has become affiliated with the National Children Adoption Association, of which it now forms the Scottish Branch.

The Department has been fortunate in being permitted to recommend mothers and infants for a fortnight's stay at Providence House, in Kinghorn, which is the Convalescent and Holiday Home carried on under the ægis of the People's Palace in the Cowgate. During the year quite a number of suitable cases have been received at this Home, on the recommendation of the Department.

Milk and Dinner Distribution.—The total amount of Milk supplied through the Department during the year was 238,012 pints (of which 1830 pints were granted free). This total is 34,393 pints more than that of the previous year, and is largely accounted for by the necessity arising from the effects of the epidemic of Measles and Whooping Cough, which began towards the end of the year.

The total number of Dinners supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers was 14,735.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — During the year 43 cases of this disease were notified, being 5 more than in the previous year. The interval in days between birth and the onset of the disease was as follows :—

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.
Cases	9	4	4	3	0	2	4	2	3	8	0	1	2	0	0	1	43

The Confinement was attended by :—

A Doctor and Nurse in	16 cases.	
A Doctor and Midwife in	1 case.	
A Doctor and Neighbour in	3 cases.	
A Doctor and Grandmother in	2 cases.	
Nurses from Hospital in	6 cases.	
By Midwives in	4 cases.	
In Hospital	11 cases.	—Total, 43 cases.

Treatment was given :—

At Home in	23 cases.	
At Home and Welfare Centres in	3 cases.	
At Home and Royal Infirmary in	1 case.	
In Hospital	16 cases.	—Total, 43 cases.

Hospital treatment was given :—

In Pilton Hospital in	11 cases.	
In Craiglockhart Hospital in	4 cases.	
In the City Fever Hospital in	1 case.	—Total, 16 cases.

Result.—The eyes were clear in 41 cases—no particulars could be got in 2 cases. (These cases left town from Craiglockhart Hospital.)

A Queen's Jubilee Nurse or Royal Maternity Hospital Nurse gave treatment at home, and the Health Visitors paid 186 visits.

In 13 cases there was elicited a history of Leucorrhœal discharge—12 of these cases were in Hospital, and 1 at home. The time in Hospital varied from a few days to three months.

In 3 cases previous children had been affected.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

The total number of Maternal Deaths which took place in the City during the year 1924 was 77. The corrected number (*i.e.*, excluding those sent in from outside areas) was 52. The following are some details regarding these latter cases :—

Cases attended by Private Doctors and died in their own homes	16
Cases attended by Private Doctors and removed to Institutions	8
Cases attended by Midwives and removed to Institutions	3
Case attended by Neighbour and removed to Institution	1
Cases attended by Dispensaries and Pupil Nurses and removed to Institutions	8
Cases attended in Institutions	16
	52

Of these 52 cases 17 were primipara and 35 multipara.

Only 14 out of the 52 cases are noted as having been examined antenatally, and in most of these the supervision merely amounted to one consultation not long before the onset of the confinement.

Ages at Death—

Under 20 years	2	or	3·8	per cent. of the total.
20 years and under 25 years	8	,,	15·3	,, ,, ,,
25 years and under 30 years	12	,,	23·1	,, ,, ,,
30 years and under 35 years	15	,,	28·9	,, ,, ,,
35 years and under 40 years	12	,,	23·1	,, ,, ,,
40 years and under 45 years	3	,,	5·8	,, ,, ,,
	52		100·0	

Causes of Death—

Septicæmia.

Puerperal Septicæmia	17	
General Septic Peritonitis	4	
		21

Hæmorrhage.

Antepartum Hæmorrhage	1	
Postpartum Hæmorrhage	5	
Placenta Prævia	2	
		8

Illnesses complicating Labour.

Acute Nephritis	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	
Broncho-Pneumonia	2	
Organic Heart Disease	4	
		8

Unclassified Various Causes

Shock	1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1	
Uterine Rupture	1	
Cardiac Failure	1	
		4

Toxæmia.

Toxæmia	1	
Hyperemesis	2	
Albuminuria	1	
Eclampsia	2	
		6
Embolism		3

Influenza complicating Labour.

Influenza, Pulmonary Embolism	1	
Influenza, Puerperal Sepsis	1	
		2
Total		52

The following Table shows a few details regarding the 52 Maternal Deaths :—

	Causes of Death.							
	Septicæmia.	Toxæmia.	Hæmorrhage.	Embolism.	Illnesses complicating Labour.	Influenza complicating Labour.	Unclassified Various Causes.	Total Cases.
Number of Cases	21	6	8	3	8	2	4	52
Number of Primipara	7	3	0	1	3	2	1	17
Number of Multipara	14	3	8	2	5	0	3	35
Antenatal Supervision noted	4	5	1	0	4	0	0	14
Antenatal Supervision not noted	17	1	7	3	4	2	4	38
Confinement noted as "Normal"	11	4	2	3	0	2	2	24
Confinement noted as "Difficult"	10	2	6	0	8	0	2	28
Confinement in Institutions	6	4	3	0	4	0	1	18
Confinement at Home	15	2	5	3	4	2	3	34
*Death in Institutions	18	4	6	1	4	2	1	36
Death at Home	3	2	2	2	4	0	3	16
Infant born Alive	15	4	3	2	5	1	2	32
Infant born Dead	6	2	5	1	3	1	2	20
Infant Legitimate	19	5	7	3	7	0	3	44
Infant Illegitimate	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	8
*** Deaths in Institutions.**								
A In a Fever Hospital	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
B In a Maternity Institution	8	4	3	0	3	0	1	19
C In a General Hospital	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	7

Midwives Act.—Report for the year under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915 :—

1. The number of certified Midwives who intimated to the Local Authority their intention to practise in the district was . . . 17
2. (*a*) Total number of Births . . . 8766
   (*b*) Total number of Deaths of New-born Children (within 10 days) during 1924 . 200
   (*c*) Actual number of Births attended by Midwives during 1924 . . . 645
   (*d*) Deaths of New-born Children occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1924 10
   (*e*) Number of Births not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1924 . . 0
3. (*a*) Total number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurring during 1924 . 43
   (*b*) Actual number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1924 . . . 4
   (*c*) Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1924 . . . 0
4. (*a*) Total number of cases of Puerperal Sepsis during 1924 . . . 40
   (*b*) Total number of Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis . . . 19
   (*c*) Actual number of cases of Sepsis in practice of Midwives during 1924 . . 0
   (*d*) Actual number of Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis in practice of Midwives . 0
   (*e*) Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1924 . . . 0
5. (*a*) Total number of Still-births . . . 394
   (*b*) Actual number of cases of Still-births occurring in the practice of Midwives . 16
6. Cases of Emergency, 1924 . . . 61

Different Emergencies.

Prolonged Labour requiring forceps delivery	33 cases.
Delay, followed by normal delivery	3 cases.
Suturing of Perineum	2 cases.
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	2 cases.
Adherent Placenta	1 case.
Breech Presentation	4 cases.
Eclampsia	1 case.
Twins	2 cases.
Transverse Presentation (removal to Hospital during Labour)	1 case.
Illness complicating Pregnancy (removal to Hospital before Labour)	1 case.
Puerperium complicated by Tubercular Disease	1 case.
Illness of Child (Congenital Defects and Prematurity)	5 cases.
For Still-births	5 cases.
	61 cases.

I have pleasure in expressing my gratitude to all workers, official and voluntary, and very specially to Miss Turnbull, Lady Superintendent of the Official Health Visitors, for the loyalty and help I have invariably received from them in carrying on the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

T. Y. FINLAY, M.D., M.R.C.P.Ed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The various diseases included under this heading comprise :—

(1) **Notifiable Diseases,** *i.e.*, those which are reported in terms of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and those which have from time to time been added to the list by Orders made by the Scottish Board of Health under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. These Notifications of diseases are tabulated below, according to the month in which they were reported.

(2) **Non-Notifiable Diseases,** *i.e.*, those regarding which no reliable data as to incidence is obtainable, *e.g.*, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	49	49	44	64	32	40	61	47	56	71	97	110	720
Erysipelas	17	14	21	27	19	10	11	14	14	15	22	17	201
Scarlet Fever	169	135	168	119	111	84	112	114	165	242	177	165	1761
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2	...	4	8	2	5	...	4	...	...	27
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	1	4	7	3	...	5	2	3	4	5	3	40
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	2	1	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	15
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	9
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	60	55	73	64	67	78	66	66	67	54	68	81	799
Tuberculosis, other forms	35	52	41	43	60	49	30	26	40	20	32	27	455
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	7	3	3	2	4	5	4	5	4	3	43
Malaria	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	13
Dysentery	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	16
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	50	38	60	38	37	30	19	16	17	32	50	37	424
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	7	19	33	30	8	4	3	1	...	11	33	25	174
Chickenpox	...	...	19	70	91	56	31	20	23	48	79	92	529
Total	400	368	475	467	439	366	348	323	393	510	574	563	5226

Enteric Fever.—The decline in the prevalence of this disease has been one of the most striking results of Public Health Administration in the City, and the disease may now be regarded as a spent force. During the year only 27 cases were reported to the Department, and in 8 of these it was definitely ascertained that the disease had not been contracted in the City. In 3 instances it was found that citizens had been infected while on holiday; another case was removed from a ship on arrival at the Port of Leith; while in 4 instances the patients had come to the City for treatment and the cause of their illness was subsequently diagnosed as Enteric Fever.

Only one death from Enteric Fever was registered during the twelve months, which represents a death-rate of 3·7 per cent. of the cases notified.

Diphtheria.—During the year 720 cases of Diphtheria were intimated, giving an attack rate of 1·69 per 1000 of the estimated population. Of the notified cases, 73 proved fatal, the mortality being at the rate of ·17 per 1000 persons living. While the notifications of this disease show a substantial reduction when compared with the three years since the extension of the City Boundaries, the mortality rate (10·1 per cent.) is higher than that recorded for any of the three preceding years.

The following Table shows the number of notifications during the last four years, together with the deaths and the death-rate per cent. of cases.

Year.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Rate per cent.
1921.	991	75	7·5
1922	800	57	7·1
1923.	770	69	8·9
1924.	720	73	10·1

During the year considerable progress has been made with the carrying out of the "Schick Test" for immunisation against Diphtheria. Since the beginning of the year large numbers of school children have been treated. The subject is more fully dealt with in the introduction to this report.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of this disease notified during 1924 was 1761, and the case mortality was equal to 3·8 per cent. The cases reported in 1923 numbered 1897, and the percentage of deaths to cases was 4·9.

No district in the City was free from the disease during the year, and the cases were most numerous in South Leith Ward (153), Gorgie Ward (145), and Dalry Ward (135). The incidence of the disease was highest in the last quarter, when 584 cases were intimated to the Department. The number of cases notified in each quarter of the year was as under :—

1st Quarter	472 cases.
2nd ,, ...	314 ,,
3rd ,, ...	391 ,,
4th ,, ...	584 ,,
Total . .	1761 ,,

Erysipelas. There were 201 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year, as compared with 257 in the previous year. Only 9 deaths occurred in course of the year, and the case-mortality rate was 4·4 per cent. of the Notifications.

Measles and Whooping Cough. — These diseases were prevalent in the City during the greater part of the year, and in the later months they both assumed epidemic form. In course of the year Measles accounted for 120 deaths, and Whooping Cough for 85, a total of 205, or fully 50 per cent. of the deaths allocated to the Epidemic Diseases group, which was made up as follows :—

Disease.	Registered Deaths.	
Measles . . .	120	
Whooping Cough . .	85	205
Diphtheria . . .	72	
Scarlet Fever . .	68	
Enteric Fever . .	1	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years) .	56	197
Total . . .		402

Measles and Whooping Cough are specially fatal among young children, and many lives might be saved annually if those in charge of the sufferers could be made to realise the very serious nature of the diseases and to take precautions against the onset of complications, which generally bring about a fatal termination.

In the following table the deaths occurring during the last four years are tabulated according to ages at death :—

	AGE-PERIODS.						TOTAL
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 and over	
Measles—							
1921	25	38	6	4	3	1	77
1922	34	46	16	5	5	7	113
1923	16	46	12	2	...	3	79
1924	28	60	21	2	2	7	120
Total .	103	190	55	13	10	18	389
Whooping Cough—							
1921	40	23	8	2	4	3	80
1922	39	38	23	6	3	...	109
1923	40	36	9	1	1	2	89
1924	38	28	11	...	5	3	85
Total .	157	125	51	9	13	8	363
Totals .	260	315	106	22	23	26	752

In an effort to control the spread of Measles and Whooping Cough, which, as already mentioned, had assumed epidemic proportions, the Town Council authorised the temporary appointment of two qualified Fever Nurses to carry out home visitation of cases where their services would be most helpful. It was also agreed that a notification fee should be paid to Medical Practitioners for the first case occurring in any household. In order to ensure the co-operation of the Medical profession, the following circular letter was issued:—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
EDINBURGH, 31*st October* 1924.

DEAR SIR,

On my recommendation the Town Council has adopted the suggestion to pay for the notification of the first case of Measles and Whooping Cough occurring in each house to which your attention may be called.

The object of this notification, as you will appreciate, is to apprise the Public Health Department of the existence of cases of Measles or Whooping Cough so that home visitation by a qualified Fever nurse, attached to this Department, may be carried out.

When you do not consider it desirable or necessary to have visits paid by the nurse, a statement to that effect by you, inscribed on the notification form, will be respected by this Department. Where home environment is faulty or likely to be prejudicial to the health of those affected, removal to hospital will be undertaken.

I am trusting to secure your co-operation in this attempt to reduce the death-rates from Measles and Whooping Cough, especially among children under 5 years of age.

Yours faithfully,
WM. ROBERTSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

As an indication of the response that was made to the appeal, 1524 notifications of Measles and 439 of Whooping Cough were received by the Department during the months of November and December.

A large number of beds at Colinton Mains Hospital were set aside for the reception of the more serious cases, as well as cases where the home circumstances were not satisfactory. During November and December 332 cases of Measles and 76 cases of Whooping Cough were removed to Hospital for treatment.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—During the year 15 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were reported, and of these, 9 were removed to Hospital for treatment. There were 11 deaths, 6 of which occurred among the cases removed to Hospital, 4 occurred in other Medical Institutions, and the case treated at home also proved fatal.

Chickenpox.—On the 24th March Chickenpox was again added to the list of Notifiable Diseases, and since that date no fewer than 529 cases were intimated. Of these cases, 88 were removed to Hospital.

In the following Table particulars are given regarding the patients treated in the various Hospitals under the control of the Department. It should be noted that they include cases admitted by arrangement with other Local Authorities, and also patients who had come to the City for treatment in one or other of the many Medical Institutions and were then found to have contracted an infectious disease, previous to their arrival in the City. These cases are not, of course, included in any other of the City records.

Disease.	Remaining 1st January 1924.			Year 1924.			Remained 31st December 1924.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
CITY HOSPITAL—									
Tuberculosis	55	41	96	156	134	36	53	29	82
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric, Relapsing, and Continued Fever	3	...	3	22	25	..	...	..	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	4	25	19	9	1	...	1
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	18	42	60	702	564	63	27	108	135
Scarlet Fever	33	122	155	1604	1483	67	40	169	209
Erysipelas	3	1	4	85	76	9	3	1	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	1	10	5	6	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	2	740	554	64	2	122	124
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	227	132	42	...	54	54
Chickenpox	...	...	...	90	75	1	...	14	14
Other Diseases and observation	9	14	23	813	758	52	5	21	26
	127	222	349	4474	3825	349*	131	518	649
PILTON HOSPITAL—									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75	2	77	430	289	120	92	6	98
Diseases of Women and Children	5	12	17	129	120	3	7	16	23
PORTOBELLO HOSPITAL—									
Scarlet Fever	...	8	8	48	47	1	...	8	8
ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL—									
Phthisis	56	13	69	228	221	1	63	12	75
POLTON FARM COLONY—									
Phthisis	14	...	14	16	16	...	14	...	14
Total	277	257	534	5325	4518	474	307	560	867

* Only deaths actually occurring during the year are included in this table. The City Hospital tables include deaths among cases admitted although occurring subsequent to 31st December.

In the Table on page 29 the notifications of certain specified diseases are tabulated according to Wards, and particulars regarding the mortality and case-rates are also shown.

On page 30 the number of cases notified annually since 1881 are detailed, together with the deaths and death-rate per cent. for the various diseases. A statement showing the admissions to Hospital of the more important Infectious Diseases since 1890 will be found on page 31.

In the Table on page 32 the notifications of the principal Infectious Diseases are tabulated according to the size of house from which they emanated.

Table showing the Infectious Disease Notifications and Deaths (except Phthisis) in each Ward during the Year.

No.	Wards.	Smallpox.		Typhus.		Enteric.		Puerperal.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet.		Erysipelas.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Total.	
		Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.
1	Calton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	96	8	10	...	...	...	Notification not compulsory.	...	Notification not compulsory.	5	138	16
2	Canongate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	45	7	57	4	7	...	...	...		11		5	114	31
3	Newington	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	23	1	55	2	4	...	...	...		2		...	85	6
4	Morningside	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	19	1	71	3	8	1	...	...		...		2	103	7
5	Merchiston	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	19	2	55	...	6	1	...	...		...		...	82	3
6	Gorgie	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	55	9	145	6	8	...	2	...		4		5	212	25
7	Haymarket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	47	2	2	...	...	...		1		3	81	11
8	St Bernard's	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	29	3	45	4	9	...	1	1		...		9	87	19
9	Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	70	...	7	1	...	...		2		4	100	7
10	St Stephen's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	3	63	1	9	...	...	...		1		3	101	9
11	St Andrew's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	34	2	4	1	2	2		3		4	51	13
12	St Giles	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	24	4	78	2	11	...	1	1		3		2	119	13
13	Dalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	135	3	8	...	2	2		3		2	197	15
14	George Square	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	36	2	85	2	8	...	1	1		6		3	133	14
15	St Leonard's	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	30	5	63	3	7	...	1	...		21		13	109	44
16	Portobello	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	29	1	82	1	12	...	...	...		10		2	126	15
17	South Leith	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	54	8	153	8	11	...	3	2		5		9	225	33
18	North Leith	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	33	3	82	5	13	4	1	1		24		5	132	44
19	West Leith	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	4	63	5	10	...	...	...		6		2	124	17
20	Central Leith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	60	3	7	...	...	...		6		6	85	17
21	Liberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	33	1	5	...	1	1		2		...	48	5
22	Colinton	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	3	...	...	...		2		...	19	2
23	Corstorphine and Cramond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	45	...	2	1	...	...		...		...	74	2
	Military Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...		...		..	6	...
	Public Institutions (staff and country patients)	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	2	40	2	127	3	28	...	...	...		8		1	213	16
	Total	...	...	...	...	27	1	40	17	720	73	1761	68	201	9	15	11	...	120	...	85	2764	384
	Case- and Death-rates (per 1000 population) for year	...	...	...	...	·06	·00	·09	·04	1·69	·17	4·13	·16	·47	·02	·03	·02	...	·28	...	·20	6·48	·90
	Case- and Death-rates (per 1000 population) for year 1923	...	...	...	...	·07	·00	·08	·04	1·81	·16	4·22	·22	·60	·04	·03	·02	...	·18	...	·21	7·05	·88

The deaths in this Table represent those actually occurring among the cases notified although taking place after 31st December.

Table showing the number of Notifications and Deaths, together with Death-Rate per cent. of Cases of each Disease, during forty-four years, 1881-1924.

Year.	Smallpox.			Typhus Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.			Scarlet Fever.			Erysipelas.			Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.
1881	4	...	...	23	14	60·8	413	47	11·3	...	...	...	171	37	21·6	1,904	257	13·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	1	1	100·0	45	10	22·2	639	70	10·9	...	...	...	217	33	15·2	2,161	88	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...	50	16	32·0	346	42	12·1	...	...	...	214	34	15·8	1,817	85	4·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	1	...	...	42	16	38·0	591	70	11·8	...	...	...	183	44	24·0	1,423	72	5·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	12	...	...	58	10	17·2	589	62	10·5	...	...	...	149	43	28·8	1,087	28	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	26	3	11·5	12	4	33·3	224	31	13·8	...	Became notifiable in 1902.	...	212	51	24·0	1,306	42	3·2	...	Became notifiable in 1902.	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...	38	11	28·9	332	38	11·4	...		...	256	57	22·2	2,587	145	5·5	...		...	...	Became notifiable in 1907.	...
1888	1	...	...	23	5	21·7	245	27	11·0	...		...	245	65	26·5	618	20	3·2	...		...	...		...
1889	...	...	...	46	9	19·5	320	32	10·0	...		...	354	98	27·1	1,255	29	2·3	..		...	...		...
1890	...	...	...	7	1	14·3	500	44	8·8	...		...	361	85	23·5	1,197	46	4·0	...		...	...		...
1891	...	...	...	1	...	...	445	42	9·4	...		...	207	48	23·1	979	49	5·0	...		...	...		...
1892	8	...	...	18	3	16·6	238	28	11·7	...		...	203	42	20·6	1,856	69	3·7	...		...	...		...
1893	51	1	1·9	6	1	16·6	274	36	13·1	...		...	251	62	24·7	1,629	49	3·0	...		...	...		...
1894	537	56	10·4	3	1	33·3	310	38	12·2	...		...	362	86	23·7	1,821	65	3·5	...		...	...		...
1895	109	16	14·6	...	...	...	417	54	12·9	...		...	314	65	20·7	2,832	65	2·2	...		...	...		...
1896	...	...	...	10	3	30·0	328	36	10·9	...		...	251	52	20·7	2,185	48	2·1	...		...	...		...
1897	...	...	...	3	1	33·3	254	24	9·4	...	...	...	214	44	20·5	2,597	93	3·5	...	...	...	...		...
1898	7	...	...	79	9	11·2	241	27	11·2	...	...	...	269	38	14·1	2,387	72	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	12	3	25·0	289	39	13·4	...	...	...	279	28	10·0	1,185	50	4·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	5	...	...	35	3	8·5	249	25	10·0	...	...	...	483	52	10·0	991	27	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	6	1	16·6	14	2	14·3	215	30	13·9	...	...	...	542	58	10·7	892	26	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	7	...	...	10	1	10·0	192	27	14·0	26	18	69·2	408	32	7·8	812	30	3·6	513	25	4·8	...	...	...
1903	5	1	20·0	1	...	...	237	22	9·2	7	3	42·8	575	59	10·2	1,415	53	3·7	434	15	3·4	...	...	...
1904	168	15	8·9	6	...	...	196	22	11·2	14	11	78·5	752	63	8·3	1,070	31	2·8	353	15	4·2	...	...	...
1905	2	...	...	1	1	100·0	210	20	9·5	11	9	81·8	674	61	9·0	832	15	1·8	291	25	8·6	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	11	7·6	11	9	81·8	667	48	7·1	987	34	3·4	337	25	7·4	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	1	...	...	103	11	10·6	19	10	52·6	635	32	5·0	1,110	24	2·1	300	10	3·3	206	135	65·5
1908	20	...	...	...	...	...	68	6	8·8	13	3	23·0	389	16	4·1	1,993	32	1·6	260	11	4·2	53	23	43·4
*1909	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	12·8	23	12	52·1	423	38	8·9	1,522	50	3·2	207	10	4·8	28	16	57·1
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	13·9	19	7	36·8	511	60	11·7	1,512	42	2·7	209	13	6·2	7	4	57·0
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	9·7	15	7	46·6	605	49	8·0	1,075	24	2·2	241	12	4·9	3	3	100·0
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	13·7	8	5	62·5	426	29	6·8	893	10	1·1	239	10	4·1	4	4	100·0
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	10	22·2	18	11	61·1	448	35	7·8	1,675	43	2·5	223	6	2·6	3	2	66·6
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	12	19·0	17	10	58·8	902	96	10·6	2,270	36	1·5	278	11	3·9	6	2	33·3
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	14·3	16	8	50·0	900	107	11·8	1,748	58	3·3	280	10	3·5	72	44	61·1
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	6·6	19	4	21·0	823	82	9·9	1,411	31	2·1	171	4	2·3	42	23	54·7
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	33·3	22	12	54·5	584	65	11·1	748	16	2·1	160	12	7·5	45	18	40·0
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	7·1	10	5	50·0	627	60	9·5	852	26	3·0	126	5	3·9	30	11	36·6
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	9	47·3	734	79	10·7	1,459	39	2·6	177	10	5·6	15	7	46·6
1920	9	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	16·6	30	15	50·0	1014	63	6·2	1,420	14	0·9	275	20	7·2	14	10	71·4
†1921	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	...	...	36	15	41·7	991	75	7·5	2,163	42	1·9	363	22	6·0	7	4	57·1
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	25·0	17	7	41·1	800	57	7·1	1,702	32	1·8	263	14	5·3	4	3	75·0
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	6·9	33	17	54·5	770	69	8·9	1,897	93	4·9	257	17	6·6	12	8	66·6
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	3·7	40	17	42·5	720	73	10·1	1,761	68	3·8	201	9	4·4	15	11	73·3

Table showing the number of Cases of the undermentioned diseases admitted to Hospital since the year 1890 and the percentage of admissions to total notifications in each year.

Years.	Smallpox.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to TotalCases Notified.
1890	...	...	9	100·00	241	48·02			122	29·59	480	40·10		
1891	...	...	1	100·00	227	51·01			82	39·61	433	44·12		
1892	8	100·00	16	88·88	115	48·31			66	32·51	862	46·44		
1893	51	100·00	5	83·33	144	52·55			85	33·86	780	47·88		
1894	533	99·25	3	100·00	176	56·77			122	33·70	958	52·60		
1895	109	100·00	...	...	288	69·06			146	46·49	1519	53·63		
1896	...	...	10	100·00	233	71·03	Not N	otified	108	43·02	1381	63·20	Not N	otified
1897	...	...	3	100·00	175	68·89	until	1902.	109	50·93	1658	63·84	until	1902.
1898	7	100·00	78	98·73	143	51·03			111	41·26	1350	56·55		
1899	...	...	11	91·66	207	71·62			136	48·74	816	68·86		
1900	5	100·00	35	100·00	181	72·69			309	63·97	676	68·21		
1901	6	100·00	14	100·00	166	76·85			364	67·15	601	67·37		
1902	7	100·00	10	100·00	153	79·68	5	19·23	297	72·79	605	74·50	207	40·35
1903	5	100·00	...	...	214	90·29	...	...	429	74·60	1187	83·88	154	35·48
1904	168	100·00	6	100·00	174	88·77	1	7·14	579	76·99	942	88·03	136	38·52
1905	2	100·00	1	100·00	179	85·23	4	36·36	581	86·20	740	88·82	126	43·29
1906	...	...	...	...	132	91·66	7	63·63	589	88·30	880	89·15	146	43·32
1907	...	...	1	100·00	91	88·34	12	63·15	546	85·98	1026	92·43	152	50·66
1908	17	85·00	...	...	61	89·70	9	69·23	338	86·88	1882	94·43	133	51·15
1909	2	100·00	...	...	35	90·00	14	60·86	371	87·70	1442	94·74	108	52·17
1910	...	...	...	...	39	90·69	11	57·89	476	93·15	1423	94·11	91	43·54
1911	...	...	...	...	29	93·55	8	53·33	556	91·90	1007	93·67	131	54·35
1912	...	...	...	...	27	93·10	4	50·00	396	92·95	848	94·96	132	55·23
1913	...	...	...	...	41	91·11	8	44·44	416	92·85	1612	96·23	108	48·43
1914	...	...	...	...	56	88·88	12	70·59	856	94·90	2206	97·18	146	52·50
1915	...	...	...	...	19	90·47	8	50·00	883	98·11	1659	94·90	144	51·42
1916	...	...	...	...	28	93·33	10	52·63	797	96·84	1383	98·01	57	33·33
1917	...	...	...	...	5	83·33	11	50·00	567	97·08	727	97·19	74	46·25
1918	...	...	...	...	11	78·57	6	60·00	606	96·65	841	98·70	69	54·76
1919	...	...	...	...	6	100·00	7	36·84	716	97·54	1435	98·35	75	42·37
1920	9	100·00	...	...	10	83·33	13	50·00	981	96·74	1382	97·32	152	55·27
†1921	...	...	...	...	6	66·66	17	47·22	953	96·16	2103	97·22	163	44·90
1922	...	...	...	...	15	93·75	9	52·94	767	95·87	1611	94·65	117	44·48
1923	...	...	...	...	27	93·10	19	57·57	741	96·23	1786	94·15	138	53·69
1924	...	...	...	...	22	81·48	25	62·50	699	97·08	1644	93·35	84	41·79

† City Boundaries extended to include Leith and Suburban area.

Table showing the Notifications of Infectious Diseases, classified according to size of house in which the infected persons resided.

DISEASE.	1 Apartment.		2 Apartments.		3 Apartments.		4 Apartments.		5 Apartments.		Over 5 Apartments.		Institutions.		Total Cases.
	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.	
Diphtheria	37	5·1	348	48·3	135	18·8	63	8·8	18	2·5	79	11·0	40	5·5	720
Erysipelas	6	3·0	79	39·3	41	20·4	14	7·0	6	3·0	27	13·4	28	13·9	201
Scarlet Fever	94	5·3	736	41·8	354	20·1	207	11·8	66	3·8	177	10·0	127	7·2	1761
Typhoid Fever	1	3·7	4	14·8	3	11·1	3	11·1	...	...	7	26·0	9	33·3	27
Puerperal Fever	...	...	20	50·0	10	25·0	1	2·5	...	...	...	...	9	22·5	40
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis . . .	1	6·7	7	46·6	6	40·0	1	6·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Totals . .	139	5·0	1194	43·2	549	19·8	289	10·6	90	3·2	290	10·5	213	7·7	2764

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Report has been prepared by Dr John Guy, Tuberculosis Officer:—

I beg to submit herewith the Report on the work of the Tuberculosis Department for the year 1924.

In reviewing the work of the Tuberculosis Department at the close of the year one of the first points to which attention is directed is the number of deaths which have taken place during the year from this disease. No matter what our activities are, the test question as to these results, in so far as they can be measured by the deaths, is a fundamental one. This appears to be a correct standard, as a great part of the purpose of all our public health activities is (1) to abolish preventible deaths and (2) to banish disease. The success of our efforts in any direction can, to a considerable extent, be judged by the deaths occurring from any one or from all diseases. In order to get a true estimate of such success or non-success, a broad survey must always be taken so as to avoid the fluctuations which occur from year to year. For the past three years the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been increasing, until this year we reach the highest number which has been recorded since the City boundaries were extended, viz., 424. Of these 305 were in Edinburgh and 92 in Leith. The rise during the past three years need not cause unnecessary alarm as the history of the disease in the past has been one of slight fluctuation, but with, on the whole, a downward tendency. I see no reason why the downward trend should not be continued again in future. Taking a broad view of the position, there is room for congratulation, as in Edinburgh in 1900 there were 548 deaths. In 1910 there were 389, and in 1924 there were 305. The temporary rise during the past three years is, in part, accounted for by the conditions under which some of our people are housed. Overcrowding exists to a considerable degree, and with this there are the evils of insufficient ventilation and too often insufficient feeding. Tuberculosis is in many instances a social disease—least common among the well-fed and better cared for portion of our people; most common where the contrary conditions prevail. In Haymarket the death-rate is 0·2 per 1000; in North Leith the death-rate is 1·8 per 1000.

In any community where housing, dietetics, domestic and industrial hygiene are as they ought to be, tuberculosis would not exist, and existing as it does in a community like our own would speedily disappear, and that without any special direct attack on it. Considering the comparatively rapid advance which our people have made in the past two generations in domestic and general hygiene, I never hesitate to affirm my faith in the disappearance of tuberculosis from our midst.

The advanced cases of the disease continue to present problems not yet solved. Too often they leave the hospital to return to unsuitable homes, partly on account of a desire on the part of the patient or his friends to have the last few weeks or months of their life spent in their own home circle and partly to make room for more urgent cases. Had housing conditions been normal, I should have liked to have seen a number of suitable houses in various parts of the town for the use of families, where a member suffering from advanced tuberculosis could have had a room for his own use, exclusive of the rest of the family. These homes could be easily and well supervised by a visiting nurse. This would avoid, in great part, the undoubted risk of infection to the other members of the family, and would not cost anything like the upkeep of a patient in hospital.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.—This work is full of promise and the curative measures in vogue give excellent results. Many children who would otherwise have passed on to a life of invalidism and early death are by prolonged conservative treatment restored to a life of useful activity.

The installation of the four arc lamps for the production of Ultra Violet Rays has been a boon. They have only been in use four months, so their influences on bone and joint diseases cannot yet be discussed with certainty.

The influence of the light therapy on the cases of lupus is wonderful. Ulcers of the skin and tuberculous glands also benefit markedly. The testimony of the patients themselves is unanimously in favour of light therapy. Their sense of well-being, their appetites, and general hopefulness are all increased after even a short term of treatment with the light rays. The beneficial influence of light treatment but emphasises the need for general hygiene. In this case it is for the abolition of the smoke cloud all over the city; for the entrance of sunlight through open windows into the houses, as glass cuts off the stimulating violet rays, and for the individual to spend as much time in the sunshine as possible. If light can cure disease it can also prevent it.

Treatment.—During the year trial of several new preparations for the cure of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been made, but so far nothing noteworthy has to be recorded. The specific cure is not yet forthcoming, and in the meantime nothing excels the carefully ordered routine of sanatorium life.

One feature in the year's work which I desire to emphasise was the examination by the staff of the department, of all the workers in one large business firm in the City. The heads of the firm were not satisfied as to the health of some of their employees and thinking that there might be an unsuspected case of tuberculosis amongst the workers they asked for the co-operation of the Department for the purpose of examining their staff. This work was gladly undertaken and the examination took place during business hours in the firm's premises.

This is a practice which could be extended with the greatest possible benefit to all industrial concerns. Indeed an annual survey of all workers by a skilled experienced staff of medical men would result in a great diminution, not only of tuberculosis, but also of numerous other diseases, and would be a great step forward in industrial hygiene.

I have to record my thanks for the helpful co-operation of all the members of the staff, and to the ladies of the Care Committee who give much time and service to what is a valuable piece of work.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN GUY,

M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.), F.R.F.P. & S., Glas.,

F.R.C.P., Edin.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.—During the year there have been notified to the Department 799 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is 107 in excess of the previous year and 42 more than the average of the three years since the extension of the City boundaries. The allocation of the cases in the different areas of the City is as follows :—

Area.	Houses.	Institutions.	Totals.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
Edinburgh	588	30	618	1·9
Leith	141	7	148	1·7
Suburban	31	2	33	1·2
Totals	760	39	799	1·8

The following Table shows the number of cases reported annually since 1907 when compulsory notification was first introduced. A comparison of the figures for 1924 with previous years shows that the notifications applicable to the Edinburgh area have fallen by more than one-half since 1912.

1907	651	or	2·0	per 1000.
1908	713	,,	2·2	,,
1909	744	,,	2·3	,,
1910	763	,,	2·3	,,
1911	1052	,,	3·3	,,
1912	1255	,,	3·8	,,
1913	1010	,,	3·1	,,
1914	808	,,	2·4	,,
1915	690	,,	2·1	,,
1916	628	,,	1·9	,,
1917	655	,,	1·9	,,
1918	643	,,	1·9	,,
1919	602	,,	1·7	,,
1920	616	,,	1·8	,,
*1921	817	,,	1·9	,,
1922	762	,,	1·9	,,
1923	692	,,	1·6	,,
1924	799	,,	1·8	,,

* City Boundaries extended to include Leith and Suburban area.

In regard to the age incidence of the notifications, the greatest number again occurs between the ages of 20 and 30 years. When the sexes are considered separately, however, it is interesting to note that the periods showing the greatest proportion of males are those between 25 and 35 years, while females predominate in the age-periods between 20 and 30 years.

Sex.	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65-70.	70 and over.	Total.
Male . .	5	14	22	31	41	48	50	35	35	29	36	17	9	17	9	398
Female .	7	15	22	51	84	59	38	34	24	23	6	12	10	7	9	401
Total .	12	29	44	82	125	107	88	69	59	52	42	29	19	24	18	799

In the next Table the notifications have been arranged according to Wards. The case-rate per 1000 of the population in each Ward, after eliminating cases reported from Institutions, is also given. As in 1923, St Leonard's Ward (3·2) and St Giles Ward (2·9) again show the highest incidence rates. There is a considerable amount of overcrowding in these two Wards, and no fewer than 33·3 per cent. of the one-roomed houses and 13·2 per cent. of the two-roomed houses in the City are to be found within their limited boundaries.

The high incidence of the disease which is annually recorded for these Wards emphasises very clearly the connection between inferior housing conditions and Tuberculosis.

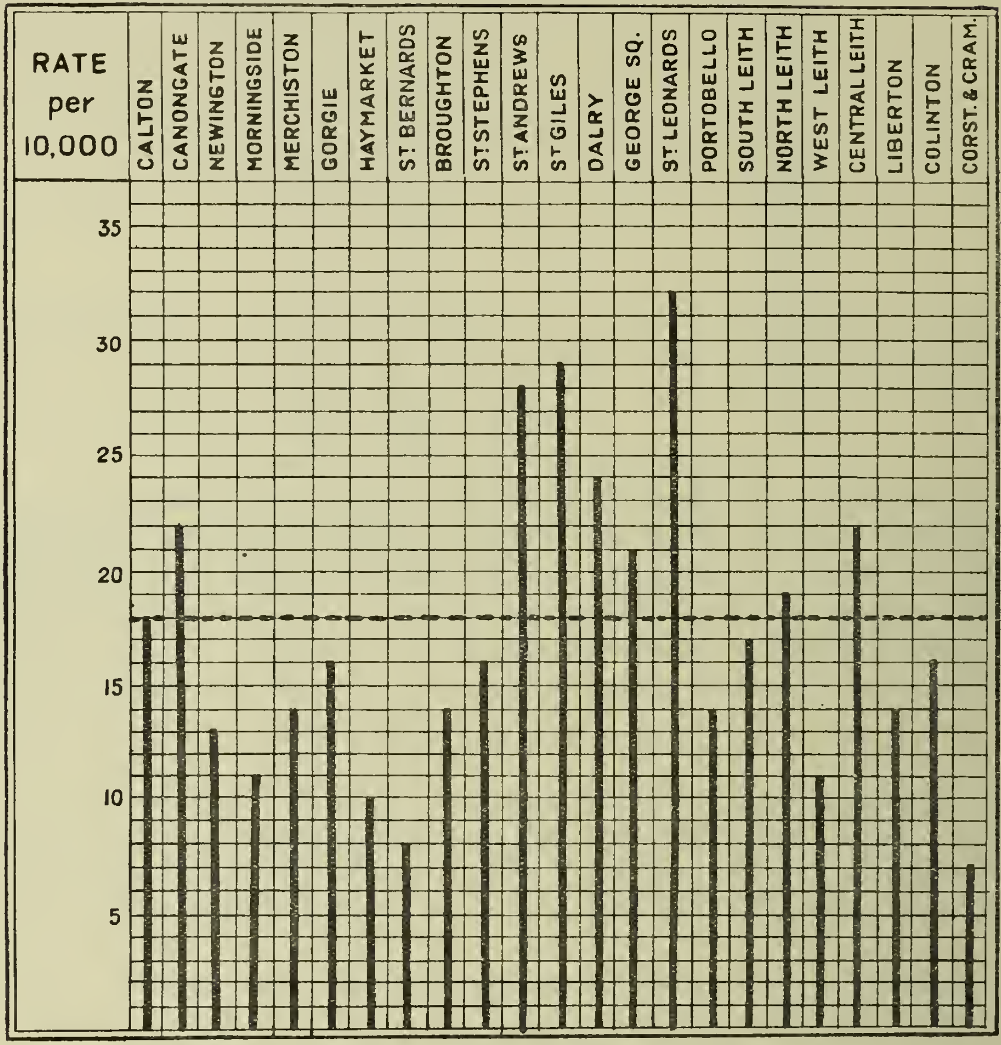
	Notifications.	Rate per 1000.		Notifications.	Rate per 1000.
Calton	43	1·8	George Square	47	2·1
Canongate	52	2·2	St Leonard's	75	3·2
Newington	23	1·3	Portobello	28	1·4
Morningside	24	1·1	South Leith	49	1·7
Merchiston	31	1·4	North Leith	40	1·9
Gorgie	36	1·6	West Leith	20	1·1
Haymarket	14	1·0	Central Leith	32	2·2
St Bernard's	14	·8	Liberton	14	1·4
Broughton	22	1·4	Colinton	11	1·6
St Stephen's	29	1·6	Corstorphine and Cramond	6	·7
St Andrew's	32	2·8	Institutions (other than Sanatoria)	38	...
St Giles	64	2·9	Military Quarters	1	...
Dalry	54	2·4			

Edinburgh, 618 = 1·9 ; Leith, 148 = 1·7 ; Suburban, 33 = 1·2.

The following diagram is submitted as a ready means of comparing the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the various Wards of the City.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications per 10,000 of Population.



- - - - - *Notification Rate for City.*

In the following Table the notifications are tabulated to show the type of house in which the infected persons reside.

1-roomed house.	2-roomed house.	3-roomed house.	4 rooms and over.	Lodging-Houses.	Institutions.	Total.
65	275	226	176	18	39	799

Deaths.—The deaths in the City during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 424, and of these 225 were males and 199 females. The number of deaths in each of the areas of the enlarged City, together with the death-rates per 1000 of the population, are shown in the following Table. The death-rates have been calculated on the population resident in the respective areas, after making the necessary corrections for inmates of Institutions situated within the area.

Area.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
Edinburgh . . .	305	1·0
Leith	92	1·1
Suburban . . .	14	·6
Institutions . . .	13	...
Whole City .	424	1·0

The accompanying Table shows the distribution of the deaths in the various Wards of the City.

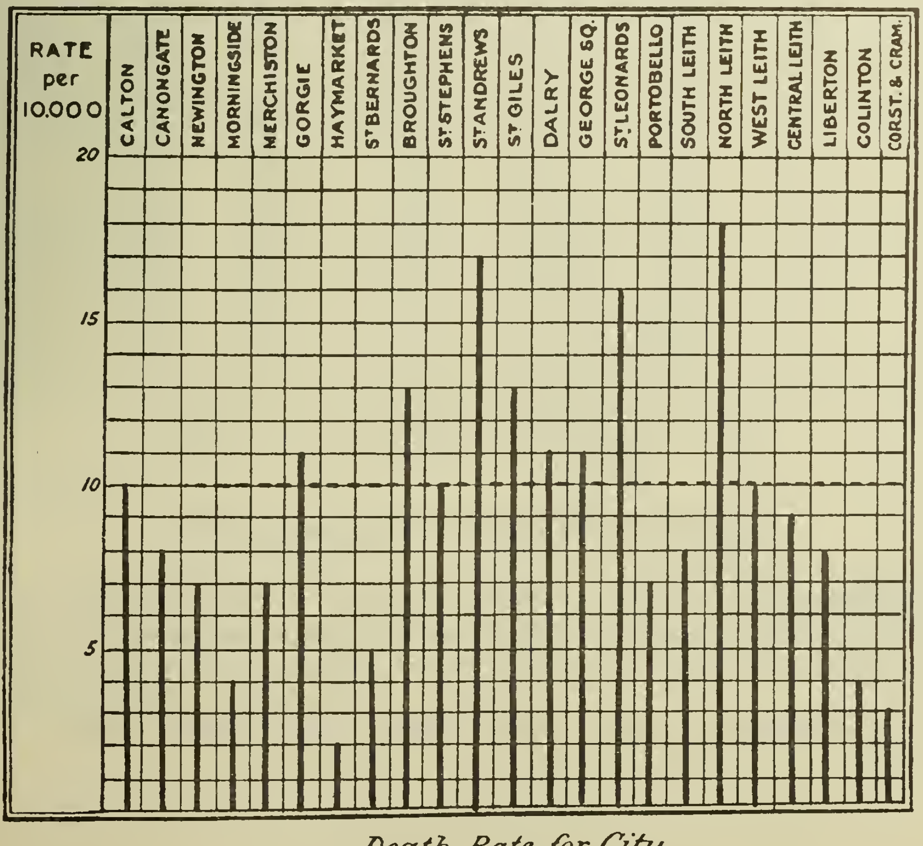
WARDS.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Sex.		Age-periods.							
			Male.	Female.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.
Calton	25	1·0	11	14	...	4	5	6	7	1	1	1
Canongate	19	·8	9	10	1	1	3	5	4	...	...	5
Newington	12	·7	4	8	...	1	1	2	3	4	1	...
Morningside	10	·4	7	3	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	2
Merchiston	16	·7	9	7	...	1	2	6	5	2	...	...
Gorgie	23	1·1	11	12	1	2	...	7	7	6	...	...
Haymarket	3	·2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
St Bernard's	9	·5	3	6	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	...
Broughton	20	1·3	9	11	2	1	6	6	2	1	1	1
St Stephen's	18	1·0	10	8	...	1	2	4	2	4	4	1
St Andrew's	20	1·7	9	11	2	1	1	8	4	2	1	1
St Giles	29	1·3	16	13	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	3
Dalry	24	1·1	15	9	...	1	2	3	4	8	1	5
George Square	25	1·1	16	9	1	3	5	6	3	1	3	3
St Leonard's	38	1·6	21	17	2	1	7	9	6	6	2	5
Portobello	14	·7	8	6	1	...	1	3	4	1	4	...
South Leith	21	·8	11	10	2	...	3	3	5	4	2	2
North Leith	39	1·8	22	17	4	1	5	10	9	9	1	...
West Leith	18	1·0	9	9	...	6	2	6	2	1	1	...
Central Leith	14	·9	10	4	1	...	3	2	4	3	1	...
Liberton	8	·8	6	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	2
Colinton	3	·4	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Corstorphine and Cramond	3	·3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Institutions (other than Sanatoria)	13	...	5	8	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	2
Military Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	424	1·0	225	199	19	29	57	104	83	69	28	35
Edinburgh Area	305	1·0	159	146	12	21	41	78	60	45	21	27
Leith Area	92	1·1	52	40	7	7	13	21	20	17	5	2
Suburban Area	14	·6	9	5	...	...	1	3	1	4	1	4
Institutions	13	...	5	8	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	2

The death-rate for the year was equal to 1·0 per 1000 persons living as compared with ·9 per 1000 for each of the three preceding years.

The diagram which follows is introduced in order that the death-rates recorded for the various Wards can at a glance be compared with the rate for the City as a whole.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

DEATH-RATE PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.



-----*Death Rate for City.*

The next Table is one of much interest, and will become more important as the data accumulate. The Table shows the deaths in relation to the time of notification. The special points of interest to be gleaned from the figures are the number of deaths which occur shortly after notification, and those which are not known to the Department until death has actually taken place. It is not satisfactory to find that of the 424 deaths registered in the City during the year, 146 proved fatal within six months after notification, while in 56 instances death had actually occurred before the Department was aware of the existence of the case.

For several years I have directed attention to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and I am glad to note that this year there has been a considerable improvement, the number of these latter cases being the lowest on record.

Year.	Within 1 month.	From 1 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 months to 1 year.	From 1 to 2 years.	Over 2 years and under 3.	Over 3 years and under 4.	From 4 years upwards.	Notified after Death.	Total.
1921	45	47	29	60	43	21	7	19	110	381
1922	38	37	43	56	53	23	13	25	79	367
1923	51	49	30	45	49	35	13	38	87	397
1924	49	48	49	51	67	34	21	49	56	424

The following Table shows the number of deaths occurring annually from Tuberculosis since 1900 :—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1900-1924.

YEAR.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Other Tuberculous Disease.			All Tuberculosis.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1900	302	246	548	141	129	270	818
1901	284	241	525	148	129	277	802
1902	262	215	477	120	95	215	692
1903	244	223	467	114	117	231	698
1904	223	185	408	121	125	246	654
1905	232	206	438	109	93	202	640
1906	193	180	373	108	110	218	591
1907	203	192	395	123	100	223	618
1908	197	198	395	123	92	215	610
1909	251	177	428	90	103	193	621
1910	223	166	389	82	83	165	554
1911	211	181	392	101	92	193	585
1912	226	180	406	93	87	180	586
1913	186	178	364	84	91	175	539
1914	213	166	379	89	101	190	569
1915	193	179	372	92	69	161	533
1916	198	158	356	81	82	163	519
1917	201	190	391	100	84	184	575
1918	141	180	321	74	89	163	484
1919	161	159	320	70	82	152	472
1920	161	125	286	69	62	131	417
*1921	187	194	381	96	87	183	564
1922	187	180	367	72	93	165	532
1923	214	183	397	70	68	138	535
1924	225	199	424	73	70	143	567

* City Boundaries extended to include Leith and Suburban area.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.—The total number of cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis intimated to the Department during the year was 455, as compared with 482 in 1923 and 485 in 1922.

The age distribution of the cases is shown in the following Table. It will be observed that 226, or fully 49 per cent. of the total notifications, refer to children under the age of ten years.

Sex.	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65-70.	70 and over.	Total.
Male . .	94	29	19	17	13	11	9	6	5	5	4	3	1	2	4	222
Female .	70	33	22	26	22	13	9	10	5	7	5	3	...	2	6	233
Total .	164	62	41	43	35	24	18	16	10	12	9	6	1	4	10	455

In the Table below, particulars are given regarding the incidence of this form of Tuberculosis in the various Wards. For comparative purposes the case-rates per 1000 of the population are also shown.

	Notifications.	Rate per 1000.
Calton . .	28	1·2
Canongate . .	32	1·4
Newington .	12	0·6
Morningside . .	14	0·6
Merchiston . .	14	0·6
Gorgie . .	37	1·7
Haymarket . .	8	0·6
St Bernard's . .	11	0·6
Broughton . .	13	0·8
St Stephen's . .	15	0·8
St Andrew's . .	15	1·3
St Giles . .	20	0·9
Dalry . . .	24	1·1
George Square .	26	1·2
St Leonard's . .	29	1·2
Portobello . .	13	0·6
South Leith . .	27	0·9
North Leith . .	28	1·0
West Leith . .	17	0·9
Central Leith . .	14	0·9
Liberton . .	19	1·9
Colinton . .	14	2·1
Corstorphine and Cramond . .	8	0·9
Institutions (other than Sanatoria) .	14	...
Military Quarters .	3	...

Edinburgh 321 = 1·0; Leith 87 = 1·0; Suburban 47 = 1·7.

In the following Table the notifications are arranged according to the size of house from which the cases were reported.

1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms and over.	Institutions.	Total.
39	187	127	85	17	455

The various regions affected by the disease are set out in the acccompanying list:—

Glands . . .	184
Abdominal . . .	108
Meninges and Brain . .	56
Spine . . .	24
General . .	1
Lupus . . .	9
Kidneys . . .	11
Testes . . .	1
BONES (except Spine)—	
Thigh . . .	4
Foot . . .	5
BONES (except Spine)—*contd.*	
Leg . . .	1
Hand . . .	6
Rib . . .	2
Not classified . .	8
JOINTS—	
Hip . . .	12
Elbow . . .	4
Knee . . .	11
Shoulder . . .	2
Others . . .	6
Total . .	455

Deaths.—The deaths from all forms of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year numbered 143.

In the Table which follows, particulars are given regarding the ages at death and the organ or region affected. Meningitis accounted for 58 deaths, and Abdominal forms of the disease for 34. Of the total deaths 68 were under the age of 5 years, while 12 were between 5 and 10 years.

	All Ages.			Age.											
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over.
Tuberculous Meningitis	58	34	24	12	30	5	4	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	34	13	21	5	11	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	...	...
,, ,, Spine	11	8	3	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
,, ,, Joints	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
,, ,, Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Bones (except spine) . .	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Lymphatic System . .	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
,, ,, Genito-urinary System .	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...
Disseminated Tuberculosis . . .	8	3	5	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis . .	15	7	8	...	4	1	...	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	...
Totals . .	143	73	70	19	49	12	8	15	11	7	4	6	9	3	...

The undernoted figures, which are extracted from the Registrar-General's Report, enables the death-rate of Edinburgh to be compared with that of other large centres of population in Scotland.

Town.	Death-rate per 1000.		Town.	Death-rate per 1000.	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	All forms of Tuberculosis.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	All forms of Tuberculosis.
Glasgow . . .	1·04	1·45	Paisley . . .	·75	1·06
Edinburgh . .	**·99**	**1·33**	Greenock . . .	1·00	1·44
Dundee . . .	·85	1·23	Motherwell & Wishaw	·62	1·06
Aberdeen . .	·90	1·33	Clydebank . .	·82	1·16

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Pilton Hospital.—This Institution is used chiefly for the segregation of the more advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and it forms an essential part of the scheme for the treatment of the disease. Its usefulness is demonstrated by the fact that no fewer than 430 patients were admitted during the year, and in addition there was, as a rule, a waiting list.

In course of the year 289 patients were discharged from the Institution and 120 died. Of these 409 cases, 19 were found to be suffering from conditions other than Tuberculosis. The age distribution of the remaining 390 cases is shown below.

	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Over 60.	Total.
Males . .	2	1	4	11	60	46	32	22	8	186
Females. .	2	8	19	23	71	44	20	10	7	204
Total . .	4	9	23	34	131	90	52	32	15	390

The following Table shows the different stages of the disease from which the patients were suffering on their admission to Hospital, together with their condition on discharge.

	Stage of Disease on Admission.			Condition on Discharge.		Died.
	A	B	C	Improved.	Not Improved.	
Stage I.—						
Male . .	...	4	3	4	2	1
Female .	...	6	9	11	3	1
Total . .	...	10	12	15	5	2
Stage II.—						
Male . .	...	40	45	41	33	11
Female .	...	37	48	45	34	6
Total . .	...	77	93	86	67	17
Stage III.—						
Male . .	...	...	94	19	20	55
Female .	...	...	104	30	28	46
Total . .	...	...	198	49	48	101
Totals .	...	87	303	150	120	120

Particulars regarding the presence or absence of Tubercle Bacilli in Sputa of the discharged patients is here given :—

	ON ADMISSION.		ON DISCHARGE.	
	T.B. Present.	T.B. Absent.	T.B. Present.	T.B. Absent.
Stage I. .	14	8	13	9
,, II. .	123	47	120	50
,, III. .	163	35	164	34
Totals .	300	90	297	93

The length of residence in Hospital of the discharged patients was as under :—

Average stay in Hospital	82 days.
Longest ,, ,, ...	570 ,,
Shortest ,, ,, ...	1 day.

Royal Victoria Hospital.—This Hospital is reserved for the treatment of patients suffering from the disease in its earlier stages. During the year 228 patients were admitted, and of this number 192 were adults and 36 were children.

The following are the principal statistics for the year :—

	Remained at 31st December 1923.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December 1924.
Men . .	27	90	87	...	30
Women .	29	102	97	1	33
Children .	13	36	37	...	12
Total .	69	228	221	1	75

Of the 221 patients treated and discharged it was found, after observation, that 8 were suffering from Bronchitis and 7 from Anæmia and Debility.

The age distribution of the 207 discharged patients, who were finally diagnosed as true cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was as follows :—

Age Distribution.

	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Over 60.	Total.
Males . .	1	8	12	14	27	23	11	7	...	103
Females . .	1	10	10	16	41	20	5	1	...	104

In the undernoted Table the discharged cases are tabulated according to the stage of the disease on the admission of the patients, and particulars are also given regarding the progress made during their residence in the Hospital. Only one death occurred during the year, the actual cause of death being "Pneumonia and Cardiac Failure."

	Stage of Disease on Admission.			Condition on Discharge.			Died
	A	B	C	Disease Arrested.	Improved.	Not Improved.	
STAGE I.—							
Male . .	38	10	1	24	22	3	...
Female .	22	13	3	16	19	3	...
Total . .	60	23	4	40	41	6	...
STAGE II.—							
Male . .	10	20	7	8	28	1	...
Female .	10	28	7	13	23	9	...
Total . .	20	48	14	21	51	10	...
STAGE III.—							
Male . .	1	8	8	2	9	6	...
Female .	2	10	9	...	10	10	1
Total . .	3	18	17	2	19	16	1
Totals . .	83	89	35	63	111	32	1

Presence or Absence of Tubercle Bacilli.

	ON ADMISSION.		ON DISCHARGE.	
	T.B. Present.	T.B. Absent.	T.B. Present.	T.B. Absent.
Stage I.. .	18	69	17	70
,, II. .	50	32	38	44
,, III. .	32	6	34	4
Totals .	100	107	89	118

In 20 cases the patient's condition was aggravated by one or other of the following causes :—

Pleurisy	5 cases.	Spontaneous Pneumo-thorax .	1 case.
Bronchitis	1 case.	Laryngeal Tuberculosis . .	1 ,,
Tonsillitis	3 cases.	Potts' Disease	1 ,,
Meningitis	1 case.	Cystitis	1 ,,
Abdominal Tuberculosis . .	6 cases.		

Duration of Residence.

Average stay in Hospital . .	120 days.
Longest ,, ,, . .	538 ,,
Shortest ,, ,, . .	3 ,,

Colinton Mains Hospital.—The Tuberculosis accommodation at this Hospital is principally for the treatment of children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In addition, however, there are 48 beds available for patients affected with the Pulmonary form of the disease and who in other circumstances would have come under the care of the Parish Council Authorities.

The following statistics, which only refer to the treatment of Non-Pulmonary patients, give some idea of the nature and extent of the work carried on at this Institution.

Patients Admitted and Discharged.

Sex.	Number of Patients at 31st December 1923.	From 1st Jan. 1924 to 31st Dec. 1924.			Number of Patients remaining at 31st Dec. 1924.
		Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	
Males .	31	41	39	6	27
Females .	31	31	25	4	33

Age Distribution of Patients admitted.

Sex.	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Total.
Males . . .	10	6	4	5	9	5	1	1	41
Females . .	5	7	5	3	5	4	2	0	31

Parts affected by Disease in Patients Admitted.

Part Affected.	Males.	Females.	Part Affected.	Males.	Females.
Abdomen . . .	9	7	Knee . . .	3	2
Spine . . .	8	10	Tibia . . .	1	0
Spine and Shoulder .	0	1	Ulna . . .	0	1
Spine and Abdomen .	1	0	Hand (dactylitis) .	1	0
Spine and Ankle .	1	0	Rib	1	0
Spine and Genito-urinary	0	1	Cervical Glands .	2	1
Genito-urinary . .	3	1	Multiple . . .	2	0
Hip . . .	9	7			
			Totals .	41	31

Condition of Patients on Discharge.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apparently Cured	22	10	32
Improved . .	11	12	23
Not Improved .	6	3	9
Died . . .	6	4	10
Total . .	45	29	74

Parts affected by Disease in Patients who died, with ultimate Cause of Death.

	Parts Affected.	Ultimate Cause of Death.
6 Males	2 Hip.	Phthisis and Exhaustion.
	1 Abdomen.	Exhaustion.
	1 Spine.	Phthisis and Exhaustion.
	1 Genito-urinary.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
	1 Multiple Glands.	Disseminated Tuberculosis.
4 Females	1 Hip.	Exhaustion.
	1 Abdomen.	Tubercular Peritonitis.
	1 Spine.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
	1 Spine and Hip.	Exhaustion.

Results with regard to those Discharged or Dying during the year 1924.

Parts affected on Admission.	MALES.	Apparently Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.	FEMALES.	Apparently Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Average duration of stay in hospital in days.	Total number of patients with parts affected.
Abdomen ...	11	7	2	1	1	10	1	6	2	1	102	21
Spine	10	3	3	3	1	8	4	3	...	1	301	18
Spine and Hip	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	217	1
Genito-urinary	4	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	87	5
Hip	8	4	1	1	2	6	5	...	...	1	171	14
Knee	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	332	6
Tibia	1	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	...	...	35	1
Ankle	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1036	1
Hand (dactylitis)	1	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	89	1
Rib	1	...	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	84	1
Cervical Glands	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	136	2
Multiple ...	3	2	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	157	3
Totals	45	22	11	6	6	29	10	12	3	4	197	74

Polton Farm Colony.—The work in this institution continues as heretofore. The colonists are engaged on garden work, poultry farming, pig feeding, etc. During the year there were 16 patients admitted to the Colony and 16 discharged, while 14 remained at the close of the year. The improvement in the condition of the patients after a term of residence was extremely satisfactory.

DISPENSARIES.

The activities at the central dispensary, Edinburgh, and the branch dispensary at Leith, continue unabated. The accompanying figures relative to the attendances of patients at the respective dispensaries show the extent of the work undertaken by the staff.

	New Cases.		Old Cases.	
	Edinburgh.	Leith.	Edinburgh.	Leith.
Men . . .	530	71	3,844	756
Women . . .	614	110	3,415	770
Children . . .	955	254	4,660	1,049
Total .	2,099	435	11,919	2,575

The number of home visits made by the doctors and nurses attached to the dispensaries have greatly increased as compared with previous years. The following Table shows the number of visits to insured and non-insured patients during the year.

	Insured.	Not Insured.	Total.
January . .	667	889	1,556
February .	649	894	1,543
March . .	648	872	1,520
April . .	488	708	1,196
May . .	654	893	1,547
June . .	533	727	1,260
July . .	549	703	1,252
August .	451	648	1,099
September .	342	589	931
October .	693	951	1,644
November .	554	887	1,441
December .	427	696	1,123
	6,655	9,457	16,112

CITY HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY INTERIM RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1924. The circumstances are somewhat exceptional, as for many years now this important duty has been in the hands of the late Dr Ker, whose magnificent work both as a physician and a public servant has found from time to time concrete expression in these pages, and though the date of his death does not fall within the period under review, I take this opportunity on behalf of the staff of the hospital and myself of recording our deepest sorrow at his untimely end. The loss to the community is incalculable.

During the year we admitted 4474 patients, which figure includes as usual a number of cases from districts outwith the City boundaries. The highest number of patients in hospital on any one day was 701, and the average daily number 452.

With regard to the health of the staff I have to report that 11 nurses contracted Scarlet Fever, 1 Measles, and 4 Rubella. The prophylactic measures taken against Diphtheria have again proved satisfactory, and only 6 nurses were warded for observation and treatment for this disease. Four had been previously protected. Of these, two were proved later not to be Diphtheria, whilst the two others had not developed their immunity. Two nurses had been too short a time in hospital to have their protective injection, and I have, unfortunately, to report that one died.

As a training centre for nurses and as an important unit in the Edinburgh Medical School, the Hospital has maintained its reputation. During the year 32 nurses completed their three years' training and received the certificate of the Scottish Board of Health. Twenty-six have passed to general hospitals for further instruction, whilst five have become staff nurses in fever hospitals. As Dr Ker forecasted last year, the number of medical students requiring instruction has fallen off, and 218 undergraduates attended the various courses in the Hospital. This involved 88 hours of teaching. In addition to that 60 graduates completed the course required for the D.P.H., entailing 46 hours of teaching.

The most noteworthy point that emerges from a consideration of the statistics of the year is the very large number of patients with whom we have had to deal, and this is due in the main to the large increase in the number of Measles and Whooping Cough patients that have been sent to us for treatment. These little patients impose a strain on the medical and nursing staff out of all proportion to their mere numbers, and accordingly the work of the Hospital has been very heavy, particularly so in the latter part of the year.

I am glad to report that we have continued to have the services of Dr Alexander James, whose advice and great experience have been invaluable. Dr W. T. Gardiner, the Consulting Otologist, has also been a great source of strength to the hospital. In the course of the year he has performed 156 operations, 114 for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 14 mastoid operations, and 1 paracentesis.

Those of us who know the working of a hospital of this nature realise very keenly how much the successful running depends on the Matron, Sisters, and Nursing Staff, and I cannot rate too highly my appreciation of their support in the trying circumstances of the past few months. I have also found the Steward most helpful in matters appertaining to his branch.

The usual reports relating to the various infectious diseases treated in the Hospital are appended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. JOE, D.S.C., M.D.

ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year 36 cases of Enteric Fever were sent to us, and of these the diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological or serological methods in 22. Of the remaining 14 Influenza accounted for 6; Gastritis, Malignant Endocarditis, Cerebral Abscess, Generalised Tuberculosis, and Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 1 each; while 3 had little or nothing to show and remain unclassified.

Of the Enterics 10 were suffering from a B typhosus infection, 1 from a paratyphoid A, and 11 from a paratyphoid B. Paratyphoid A is not a common infection in this country, and occurred in an Indian student just arrived from the East. The death-rate was nil. One case of paratyphoid B suffered from a hæmorrhage and one of the typhoid infections, a female, relapsed twice.

Table showing age and sex of Enteric Fever patients :—

		0-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-30 yrs.	30-40 yrs.	40-50 yrs.	Totals.
Recovered	Males	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	7
	Females	...	1	1	2	8	1	2	15
Totals		1	1	2	6	8	2	2	22

ERYSIPELAS.

The admissions under this heading were rather less in 1924 than in the previous year, 114 against 167. Eighty-five were finally diagnosed as Erysipelas, and of these 10 died, a percentage mortality of 11·7. Patients who had had one or more attacks before numbered 17, while relapses occurred in 2 cases.

Table showing age and sex of Erysipelas patients :—

		0–5 years.	5–10 years.	10–20 years.	20 30 years.	30–40 years.	40–50 years.	50–60 years.	60–70 years.	70—— years.	Totals.
Recovered	Males	2	2	3	4	5	8	6	3	1	34
	Females	4	2	4	10	2	3	11	5	...	41
Died	Males	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Females	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Totals		11	4	9	14	7	12	19	8	1	85

DIPHTHERIA.

Altogether 959 patients were admitted to hospital notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and of these a true clinical diphtheria was diagnosed in 702 cases. The remaining 257 were classified as follows :—Diphtheria carriers, 119 ; Laryngitis, 13 ; Tonsillitis, 102 ; Scarlet Fever, 5 ; Broncho-pneumonia, 7 ; contacts, 3 ; Rhinitis, 2 ; Spasmophilia, 1 ; Laryngismus, 1 ; "foreign body," 1 ; Catarrh, 1 ; and Influenza, 2. The case noted as "foreign body" is unique in the history of the hospital, and serves to draw attention to a bad practice only too common in certain sections of the community. What was regarded as a piece of diphtheric membrane, even after a day or two of close observation in hospital, turned out to be a "dummy" rubber teat impacted in the back of the throat.

The percentage mortality of Diphtheria still shows a slight rise. For the year under review it was 9·11 per cent. compared with 8·36 in 1923, and 6·6 for both 1922 and 1921. Of the laryngeal type there were 83 cases, of which 18 died, a percentage mortality of 21·6. Operative procedures were necessary in 40 patients, 35 of whom were intubated, while in 5 tracheotomy was performed, death occurring after operation in 12 of the former group and 4 of the latter.

The paralysis rate works out at 13·2 per cent., a very high figure when compared with the rates of the last two years, 5·26 per cent. and 4·8 per cent., and appreciably higher than the text-book incidence, usually quoted as 10 per cent. This condition is generally an indication of an attack of more than usual severity, and the figure given for 1924 bears out the general impression obtained in the wards, that during the winter our Diphtheria cases have been of a more virulent type than ordinarily.

Serum rashes were noted in 9·4 per cent. of the Diphtheria patients.

Table showing sex and age of Diphtheria patients :—

		0-1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15·20 yrs.	20-30 yrs.	30-40 yrs.	40-50 yrs.	50-60 yrs.	Totals.
Recovered	Males .	5	10	19	30	31	84	37	15	11	10	2	...	254
	Females	4	14	19	36	35	104	57	29	52	22	11	1	384
Died	Males .	1	1	9	6	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Females	1	3	3	6	6	12	3	1	1	...	...	...	36
Totals .	.	11	28	50	78	78	204	98	45	64	32	13	1	702

Hospital death-rate, 9·11 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 1736 cases were admitted to hospital, and of these 1604 were ultimately diagnosed as Scarlet Fever. The mortality rate which suddenly increased from 1·9 per cent. in 1922 to 5·2 per cent. in 1923, has fortunately decreased, but still remains much higher than the former figure, working out at 4·18 per cent. Toxic cases numbered 19, of whom 16 died. The septic type of case was diagnosed in 34 instances, and of these 25 died. It has further to be observed that during the year we were confronted by an unexpectedly fatal type of Nephritis. In the past it has been the exception to lose a case in which this complication is the cause of death, but we found 11 deaths in 79 cases in 1924, a percentage mortality of 13·92. There would seem, therefore, to be little doubt that the severity of Scarlet Fever has been on the up-grade for the past two years. Should, however, the disease return to the state of virulence described to us by the clinicians of half a century ago, we ought nowadays to be in a relatively better position to deal with it. Owing to recent research work in America, our knowledge has been greatly extended with regard to the cause of Scarlet Fever and the immunity response in that disease. The problem is being vigorously pursued in this country, and at no very far distant date it seems not unlikely that we shall have an effective serum for the treatment of the disease, and also possibly be able to confer a lasting immunity against Scarlet Fever in much the same way as we protect against Diphtheria at the present time.

The principal complications are noted below :—

Arthritis . . .	83	cases, or	5·17	per cent.
Otorrhœa . . .	185	,,	11·53	,,
Rhinitis . . .	188	,,	11·72	,,
Nephritis . . .	79	,,	4·92	,,
Late Adenitis . .	293	,,	18·27	,,
Endocarditis . .	6	,,	0·38	,,
Jaundice . . .	3	,,	0·19	,,

Table showing age and sex of Scarlet Fever patients :—

		0–1 yr.	1–2 yrs.	2–3 yrs.	3–4 yrs.	4–5 yrs.	5–10 yrs.	10–15 yrs.	15–20 yrs.	20–30 yrs.	30–40 yrs.	40–50 yrs.	Totals.
Recovered	Males .	3	15	31	65	70	249	144	48	37	9	3	674
	Females .	...	16	40	52	81	313	170	74	75	32	10	863
Died	Males .	2	1	11	9	6	5	3	...	1	...	...	38
	Females .	...	4	3	7	3	10	1	...	1	...	...	29
Totals .	.	5	36	85	133	160	577	318	122	114	41	13	1604

Hospital death-rate, 4·18 per cent.

Throughout the year the policy previously determined upon to shorten the detention of Scarlet Fever patients in hospital has been pursued. Return cases this year numbered 68, a percentage rate of 4·24, very similar to last year's figure, and judged by that standard quite favourable when one considers the obvious advantages of a short detention both to the community and the patient himself.

MEASLES.

In all, 930 cases were admitted to the Measles wards, over three times the number recorded for last year. Of these, 740 were cases of Measles, 176 of Rubella, whilst 14 suffered from a variety of other conditions. The case mortality 9·46 per cent. is still high, but this may be understood if the table of complications is examined, when it will be observed that nearly 40 per cent. of the children suffered from Broncho-pneumonia.

The chief complications are noted below :—

Laryngitis . . .	21 cases,	or 2·8	per cent.
Broncho-pneumonia .	291	,, 39·2	,,
Otitis	64	,, 8·6	,,
Adenitis . . .	13	,, 1·7	,,
Enteritis . . .	12	,, 1·6	,,

Table showing age and sex of Measles patients :—

		0–1 yr.	1–2 yrs.	2–3 yrs.	3–4 yrs.	4–5 yrs.	5–10 yrs.	10–15 yrs.	15–20 yrs.	20–30 yrs.	30–40 yrs.	Over 40yrs	Totals.
Recovered	Males . .	25	66	50	50	45	55	17	17	7	4	...	336
	Females .	18	62	50	57	46	63	2	8	24	3	1	334
Died	Males . .	9	22	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Females .	5	14	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Totals . .		57	164	114	111	92	119	19	25	31	7	1	740

Hospital death-rate, 9·46 per cent.

RUBELLA.

Table showing age and sex of Rubella patients :—

		0–5 years.	5–10 years.	10–15 years.	15–20 years.	20–30 years.	30–40 years.	40–50 years.	Totals.
Recovered	Males . .	12	23	9	4	14	3	...	65
	Females .	13	18	5	13	54	6	2	111
Totals . .		25	41	14	17	68	9	2	176

WHOOPING COUGH.

Almost double the number of patients were treated for this disease in 1924 compared with the previous year, and the case mortality, though still high, shows a definite improvement, having fallen from 29·06 in 1923 to 22·14 in 1924.

The principal complications were as follows :—

Broncho-pneumonia . .	70 cases.
Convulsions	10 ,,
Enteritis	4 ,,
Otitis	14 ,,
Prolapse of Rectum . .	nil.

Table showing age and sex of Whooping Cough patients :—

		Under 1 year.	1–2 years.	2–3 years.	3–4 years.	4–5 years.	5–10 years.	10–15 years.	15 and over.	Totals.
Recovered	Males . .	17	14	20	16	14	6	2	...	89
	Females .	9	26	10	17	9	17	2	1	91
Died	Males . .	12	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	22
	Females .	8	11	3	...	2	1	...	...	25
Totals . .		46	57	36	33	25	25	4	1	227

Hospital death-rate, 22·14 per cent.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

During the year 22 cases of suspected Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were admitted to hospital, the diagnosis being confirmed in 10 of these. Other forms of Meningitis accounted for 6, and Encephalitis for 3 of the remainder. As has been usual of late years, the mortality rate for Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was high, 6 out of the 10 cases terminating fatally.

Table showing age and sex of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis patients :—

		0–1 year.	1–5 years.	5–10 years.	10–15 years.	15–20 years.	20–30 years.	30–40 years.	40–50 years.	50–60 years.	Totals.
Recovered	Males . .	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Females .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Died	Males . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Females .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Totals . .		2	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	10

CHICKENPOX.

Exactly the same number of Chickenpox cases was taken in as last year, viz., 90. There were no complications and only one death, in this instance the primary cause being a severe anæmia for which the child was undergoing treatment in the R.H.S.C., when it contracted Chickenpox.

Table showing age and sex of Chickenpox patients :—

	0-1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-30 years.	Totals.
Males . .	2	3	3	2	5	19	9	3	4	50
Females . . .	1	3	6	2	8	11	5	1	3	40
Totals . . .	3	6	9	4	13	30	14	4	7	90

OTHER DISEASES.

These arrange themselves chiefly under the headings of Influenza and Pneumonia, Puerperal Septicæmia, and Mumps. A comparatively large number of cases, 107, found their way into hospital notified as Influenza and Pneumonia. It was definitely found that 25 of these had Pneumonia and 6 died. The remainder suffered from a great variety of medical and surgical conditions, and were discharged to their homes after recovery, or transferred to other institutions for further special treatment. Twenty-five cases of Puerperal Septicæmia were treated in hospital and 9 died. Seven cases of Mumps went to recovery without complications, and were discharged after an average detention of 14 days.

The following Table contains a summary of the Laboratory Examinations at the City Hospital by the Medical Staff there during the year 1924.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Examinations for Diphtheria :—													
Total Examinations	357	340	359	232	280	193	287	318	392	349	409	659	4175
Positive	*65*	*58*	*85*	*64*	*69*	*40*	*93*	*88*	*86*	*55*	*129*	*278*	*1110*
Negative	*292*	*282*	*274*	*168*	*211*	*153*	*194*	*230*	*306*	*294*	*280*	*381*	*3065*
Widal Reaction in Enteric :—													
Total Examinations	2	4	1	1	7	6	5	6	5	4	...	1	42
Positive	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*6*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*3*	...	...	*30*
Negative	*1*	*3*	...	...	*1*	...	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	...	*1*	*12*
Examinations of C.S. Fluids for Meningococci :—													
Total Examinations	2	2	8	12	6	7	2	1	1	2	6	7	56
Positive	*2*	*1*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*5*	...	...	...	...	*6*	*3*	*39*
Negative	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	...	*4*	*17*
Examinations of Sputum for B. Tuberculosis :—													
Total Examinations	66	41	51	32	53	51	51	46	23	59	43	34	550
Positive	*39*	*24*	*32*	*23*	*36*	*35*	*37*	*25*	*14*	*30*	*19*	*19*	*333*
Negative	*27*	*17*	*19*	*9*	*17*	*16*	*14*	*21*	*9*	*29*	*24*	*15*	*217*
Miscellaneous	...	1	4	4	7	15	11	...	...	5	14	16	77
Total for the Year													4900

PORT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following report in connection with the Port Medical Inspection has been prepared by Dr Benson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is in charge of this branch of the Department's work :—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Port Medical Inspection for the year 1924.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected by Medical Officer of Health.
Foreign :—			
Steamers	1,471	1,431,262	96
Sailing	7	2,042	2
Motor	3	4,229	...
Total—Foreign	1,481	1,437,533	98
Coastwise :—			
Steamers	1,540	702,617	3
Sailing	26	3,224	...
Motor	27	4,573	...
Total—Coastwise	1,593	710,414	3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PORTS.

The bulk of the Overseas incoming shipping comes from—

(1) North America = New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Baltimore, Montreal, etc.
(2) India = Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi.
(3) Mediterranean Ports = Alexandra, Tunis, Oran, and Cyprus.

A more or less steady trade is carried on with various Continental ports, among which may be mentioned Hamburg, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Bordeaux, Oporto, Bremen, Libau, and Iceland.

Lastly, there is a considerable amount of coastwise shipping.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The principal Import during the year was grain, of which 331,693 tons were discharged.

Other Imports consisted of wood, flour, meal, sugar, cement, guano and manure, dairy produce, fish, fruit, flax, and hemp.

Of Exports, by far the greatest tonnage was coal, of which almost 1½ million tons were shipped.

Other Exports were ale and beer, sulphate of ammonia, oils and iron.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox were landed from vessels arriving in Leith during the year.

S.T. "Lord Rothschild."—This steam trawler arrived at Leith on 2nd December from Aberdeen. One case of supposed Influenza landed at Aberdeen on 27th November, subsequently turned out to be Smallpox. On receipt of telegraphic confirmation of above from the Medical Officer of Health, Aberdeen, the trawler was at once visited on arrival at Leith and inquiries instituted. The infection had apparently been acquired at the man's home in Scarborough between 13th and 17th November. The remaining eight members of the crew were vaccinated and given the option of going to the Reception House or proceeding to Scarborough the same night. They chose the latter alternative. The Medical Officer of Health of Scarborough was advised, and names and addresses forwarded to him. A thorough disinfection was carried out both of bedding, etc., and crew's quarters.

Scarlet Fever.

S.S. "Sellasia."—On the arrival of this ship at Granton, from Oran, on 29th January, we were advised by H.M. Customs that several cases of illness of an infectious nature had occurred on board. This epidemic, on investigation, showed features of some little interest. The history was briefly as follows :—The first case, after two days' illness, with symptoms of sore throat and vomiting (no rash), died at Gibraltar on 19th January—the death being certified as due to Intestinal Obstruction and Heart Failure. In the following week six other members of the crew developed symptoms. The history was sore throat, headache, backache, sweating, and fever plus weakness, but no history of a rash could be elicited. On arrival, one man was ill with the above symptoms, which were suggestive of either Scarlet Fever or Influenza (an erythematous rash being present on the trunk). No desquamation was seen on any of the other men who had been ill. The above man was sent to the City Hospital as a case of Influenza, this diagnosis being confirmed the following day by the Medical Superintendent. This man subsequently did not desquamate. A thorough disinfection was carried out, and the crew paid off on the 30th January. On 4th February one of the members of the crew who had suffered from the above symptoms was sent into the City Hospital as Scarlet Fever as he showed definite desquamation. Owing to this new development, three other paid-off members of the crew who had been ill were visited, but no trace of desquamation was found. Nor did they ever show desquamation. No cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in their immediate contacts. The infection was apparently picked up in Oran.

Particulars of the 18 vessels reported on their arrival as having, or having had, Infectious Disease on Board :—

Date 1924.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Disposal of Case.	Remarks.
Jan. 3	"Dora"	N. Africa	Venereal Disease (2 cases)	...	Advised to go to Treatment Centre
,, 29	"Sellasia"	Oran	Scarlet Fever (6 cases)	City Hospital	One case died at Gibraltar; all bedding and vessel disinfected
Feb. 4	"Martaban"	Rangoon	Venereal Disease	...	Treated on board by Ship Surgeon
,, 4	"Iris"	Bombay	Paratyphoid	City Hospital	Disinfection carried out
,, 11	"Umsinga"	Bombay	Pneumonia	,,	...
,, 13	"Aysgarth"	Bremen	Influenza (8 cases)	...	Treated on board
March 5	"St Sunniva"	Aberdeen	Influenza (3 cases)	City Hospital	...
June 23	"Clearway"	Bombay	Dysentery	,,	Disinfection carried out
Aug. 2	"Corbrae"	London	Erysipelas	,,	,,
,, 18	"St Clair"	Aberdeen	Measles Obs. Diphtheria	E. R. I. and City Hospital	,,
Sept. 20	"Burmese Prince"	Karachi	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	Discharged at London
Oct. 1	"Henzada"	Rangoon	Venereal Disease	...	Advised to go to Treatment Centre
,, 10	"Atlantic"	Karachi	,,	...	,,
Nov. 11	"Mirzapore"	Bombay	Malaria	...	Several of the crew suffered during voyage
,, 17	"Bradavon"	Bombay	Malaria	City Hospital (3 cases)	Several cases on voyage
			Influenza	...	Treated on board
,, 19	"Ingrid"	Oran	Influenza	...	On voyage
Dec. 3	"Lord Rothschild"	Aberdeen	Smallpox	...	Case landed Aberdeen. All crew vaccinated at Leith and sent home to Scarborough. Thorough disinfection carried out
,, 13	"Gulfoss"	Iceland	Chickenpox	City Hospital	Disinfection carried out

ALIENS.

During the year 1924 there arrived at Leith 885 alien passengers. The following Table, for which we have to thank H.M. Immigration Officer, shows how this total is divided amongst the various classes into which incoming aliens are grouped by the Immigration Department of the Home Office.

Resident Returning (R.R.)	In Transit (I.T.)	Visitor on Holiday, Tourists, &c. (V.)	Business Visitor (B.V.)	Diplomats and persons on Foreign Government Mission (D.P.)	Seamen (S.)	Seamen under contract to join ship in British waters (C.S.)	Ministry of Labour Permit (M.L.)	Aliens coming to settle not holding M.L. permit.
87	101	382	187	5	...	53	42	28

Ninety-two aliens underwent medical examination, of whom 44 were Scandinavian "In transit," and 48 French "Business Visitors." No medical certificates were issued.

W. T. BENSON,
M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following Report in regard to the Venereal Diseases Scheme has been prepared by the Clinical Medical Officer :—

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the work carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme during the year 1924.

The Report covers the work carried out in adult male and adult female patients at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; in female patients and children at the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children; in female patients at the Ante-natal department of the Royal Maternity Hospital, and the work in several dispensaries throughout the town.

New Patients.

During the year a total of 3861 new patients reported for examination at these centres. They were distributed as follows :—

	Men.	Women and Children.	Total.
The Royal Infirmary	2292	712	3004
Subsidiary Clinic	...	146	146
Bruntsfield Hospital and Dispensaries .	...	436	436
The Royal Maternity Hospital . .	...	275	275
Total .	2292	1569	3861

In addition to the examination and treatment of those new patients, a large number, whose treatment had not been completed, continued with treatment from the year 1923—the estimated number of such patients being between 3000 to 4000.

In-Patients.

Of all the patients attending, 808 required in-patient treatment, 257 men and 551 women and children. The in-patients were distributed as follows :—

	Men.	Women and Children.	Total.
The Royal Infirmary	257	98	355
Subsidiary Hospital	...	146	146
Bruntsfield Hospital	...	127	127
Royal Maternity Hospital . . .	...	180	180
Total .	257	551	808

Excluding the Royal Maternity Hospital cases, where a large proportion require admission at some time during their treatment, 17·5 per cent. of all new cases were found to require in-patient treatment.

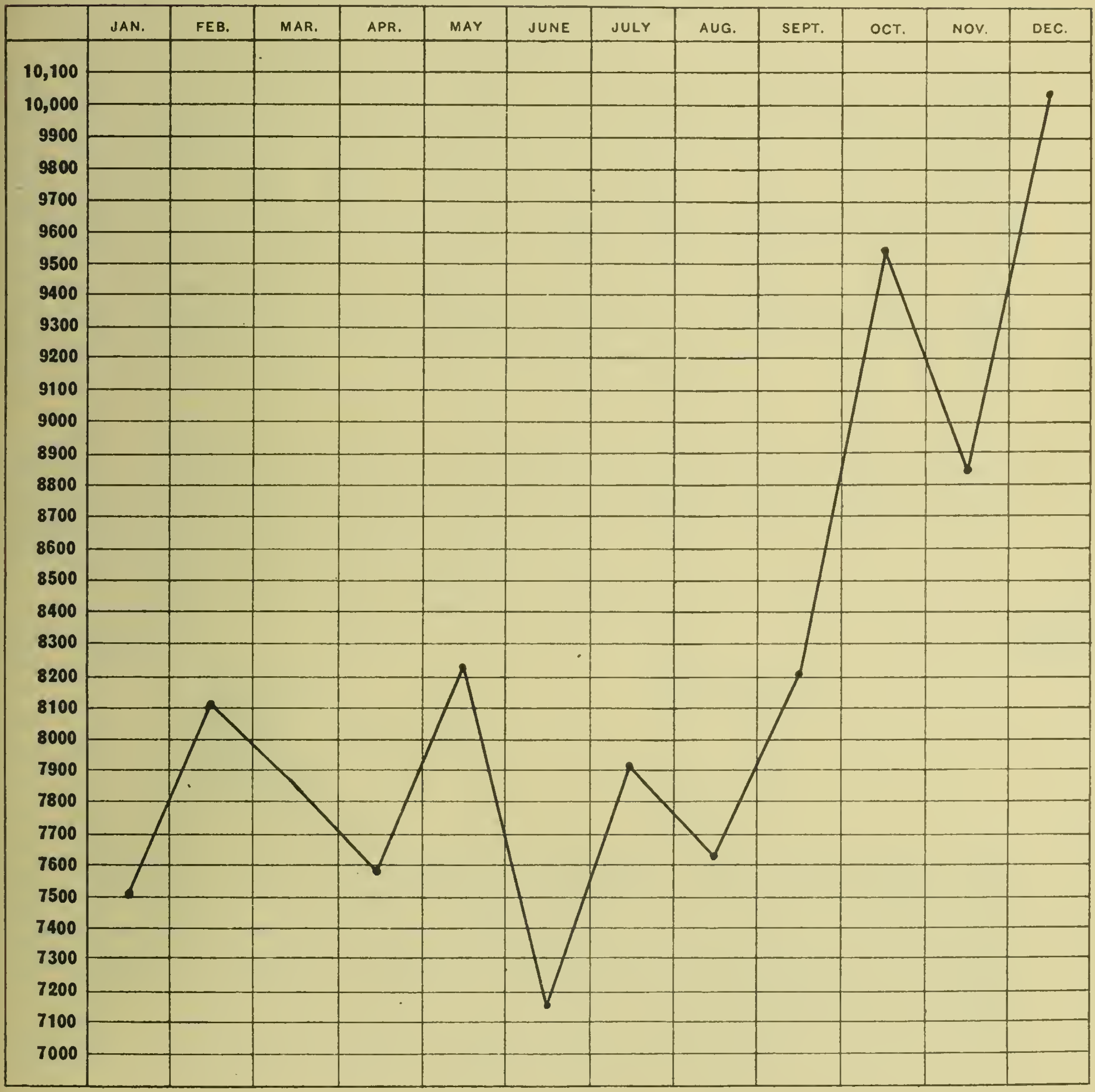
Out-Patient Attendances.

The majority of cases of venereal diseases are treated as out-patients, and each of the Edinburgh centres has been successful in establishing attractive out-patient clinics at hours suitable for this type of case. These patients attend twice daily, daily, or weekly for treatment according to the requirements of each individual case.

At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, there have been 82,759 attendances at the male clinic and 15,966 attendances at the female clinic, and in addition 1452 attendances at the subsidiary clinic. At Bruntsfield Hospital and the dispensaries there have been 4864 attendances, and at the Royal Maternity Hospital 1415 attendances. The male patient attendances for treatment thus number 82,759 and those of women and children 23,697. The total attendances of all the patients treated under the Edinburgh scheme during the year 1924 amounted thus to 106,456. This increase in the number of attendances is gratifying, and its effect is seen in the

CHART SHOWING MONTHLY ATTENDANCES

(ROYAL INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC)



decreased percentage of patients who have ceased to attend before their treatment was considered complete. The figures given above show that the patients suffering from venereal disease in the Edinburgh area have paid some 14,000 more visits than in the year 1923.

Comparative Figures.

It is of interest to compare the number of new patients reporting and the number of attendances during the past five years :—

Year.	New Patients.	Attendances.
1919 . . .	2117	13,200
1920 . . .	3383	73,032
1921 . . .	3409	93,503
1922 . . .	3250	95,383
1923 . . .	3579	92,912
1924 . . .	3861	106,456

The number of new patients who have presented themselves for treatment and the attendances have increased greatly during the past year.

There is no doubt that a very considerable number of the patients now reporting are found to be free from venereal disease. This fact when considered in association with the increased number of attendances is a very favourable one, especially when one considers the difficulty of getting continuity of treatment until a cure is completed. The attaining of these figures entails a large amount of work in the out-patient departments. In the Royal Infirmary, for example, there were during the year 82,759 attendances by male patients, an average of 250 attendances per day, while in the female department there were 15,966 attendances, an average of 70 per day. At each attendance the patients received treatment, and during the acute stages of the disease the patients were seen and examined by one of the medical staff at least once weekly and in many cases much more frequently.

It is found that close personal contact between the medical attendant and the patient is valuable in impressing the patient with the importance of attending to treatment and stimulates him or her to attend. It is also of value in the prevention of complications in that they are detected earlier than they otherwise would be if long intervals were allowed between reporting.

Types of Venereal Disease.

An analysis of the figures of the new patients reporting shows the following percentages :—

Gonorrhœa	44·5 per cent.
Syphilis	31·9 ,,
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa . .	1·9 ,,
Soft Sore	2·9 ,,
Non-Venereal	18·8 ,,

It is of interest to notice the increase in the number of non-venereal patients who report themselves for examination. Many of these are cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa which have been previously treated and wish to know if they are cured ; others are patients referred to the department by surgeons and physicians on the staff of the Royal Infirmary ; others again are patients who have exposed themselves to infection and report of their own accord or are sent by their medical attendant to make certain that they have not contracted infection.

That the number of such patients is increasing is ample evidence that both the public and the medical profession are awakening to a due appreciation of the serious consequences of venereal disease, and recognise that accuracy of diagnosis and the prevention of disease is part of the function of a clinic. Such patients require observation for a considerable time, but their observation and any tests undertaken do not entail so much time and expenditure as is essential in an established case of venereal disease.

Stages of Disease at which Patients reported.

In general, patients suffering from a fresh attack of venereal disease are now reporting much earlier than they previously did; of patients suffering from Gonorrhœa 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. were seen while they still had an anterior urethritis, in the remainder the disease was well established and had involved the posterior urethra before they reported. Few female patients suffering from Gonorrhœa are seen in the early stages of the disease. In cases of Syphilis, 18 per cent. of the patients were seen in the pre-Wassermann stage; 20 per cent. with evidence of primary sore and a positive Wassermann; 8 per cent. with established generalised symptoms, such as skin rash and sore throat; 44 per cent. showed late syphilitic lesions such as gumma, or were cases of latent or visceral syphilis; 10 per cent. of the cases showed involvement of the central nervous system.

In both Syphilis and Gonorrhœa it is of the utmost importance that patients should be seen as early as possible, as the age of the disease is a large factor in determining the length and amount of treatment required. In Syphilis, in addition, it determines to a great extent the possibility of complete cure.

Congenital Syphilis.

Among the patients suffering from Syphilis, 372 were found to be subjects of congenital or heredity infection. As in previous years, the larger number of cases were sent to the clinic from the Eye Departments of the Royal Infirmary. The close interchange of thought between the heads of other departments and the clinic is of distinct value to both departments and of great benefit to the patient. The diagnosis and observation of the effect of treatment is carried out in the Eye Department while the treatment is given in the clinic. Such co-operation could with advantage be developed more fully than it is at present in other departments of the hospital. While many of the cases of eye disease are well established and the vision is to some extent impaired before the patient receives treatment, the majority obtain great benefit to their general health as a result of treatment, recurrent attacks of the disease are prevented, and many of the patients show definite improvement in their eyesight.

Vulvo Vaginitis.

The cases of Vulvo Vaginitis number 22. A small percentage of these cases was due to criminal assault; the larger number resulted from contamination from clothing, towels, etc., in the home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

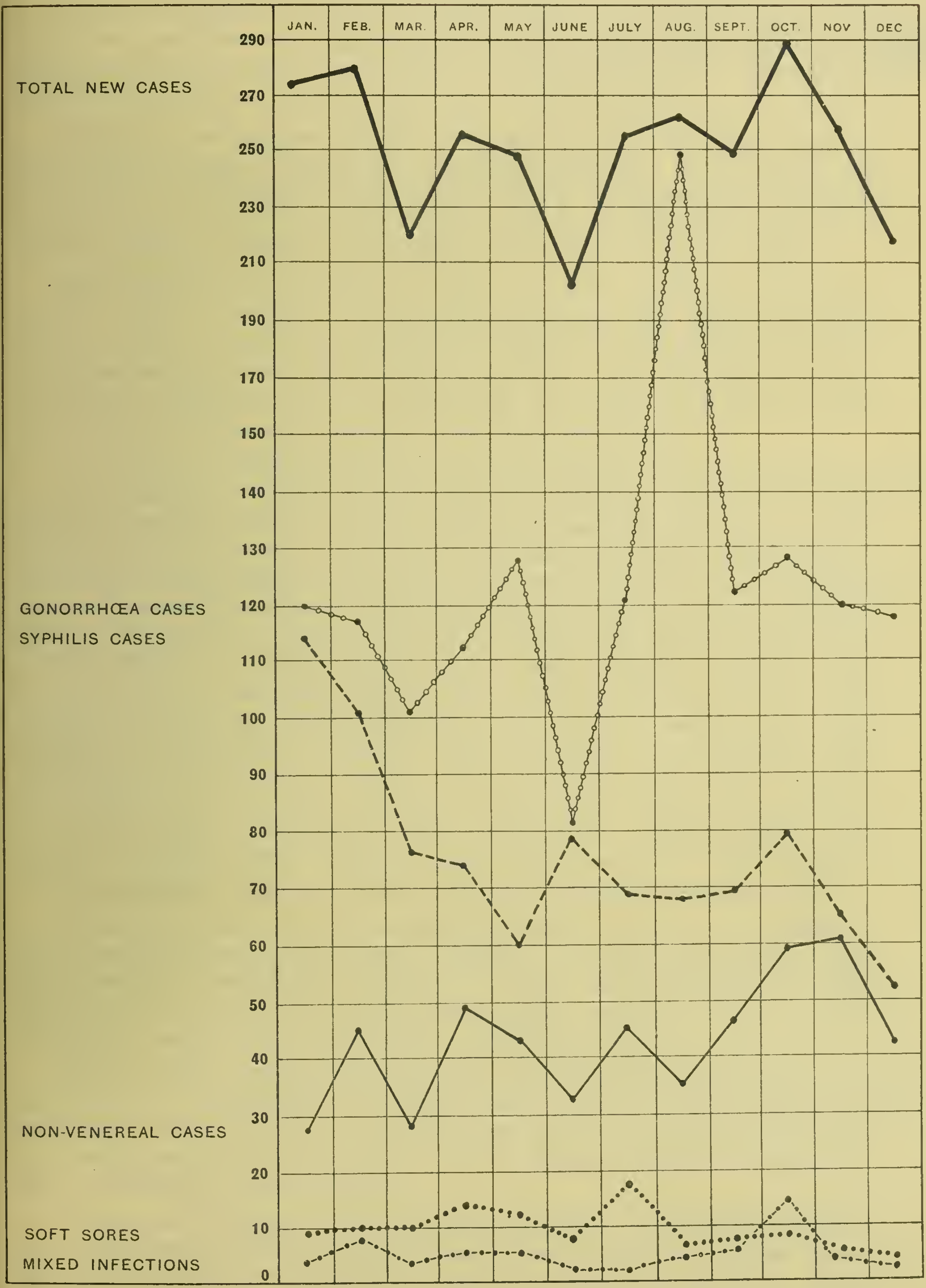
The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurring in newly-born children was 43, and of these 16 were treated in hospital. There was no case in which there was complete loss of vision; in 4 cases there was some slight impairment of sight due to ulceration of the conjunctiva. The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum shows a slight increase from the previous year.

In view of the widespread knowledge of what prophylactic measures at birth can do in preventing Ophthalmia Neonatorum, it is surprising that the number of such cases still continues so high; either the prophylactic measures are not carried out or are not done with sufficient care, and the continued incidence of this preventable condition requires the careful consideration of those responsible for obstetric teaching.

The work being carried out in venereal clinics during the past and in future years will no doubt in time favourably influence and reduce the incidence of Congenital Syphilis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. It would reduce it much more quickly, however, if medical practitioners appreciated to the full that parents whose progeny are found to be subjects of Congenital Syphilis require active treatment whether they show signs or symptoms or not, and that the mother of such a syphilitic child requires active treatment during every subsequent pregnancy whether she shows evidence of the disease or not. Similarly in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, medical practitioners should remember that the mother and the father also frequently require active treatment. It all too frequently happens that the eye condition of the child is treated, while the mother and father, who are the source of the disease, are left alone. There is no doubt that there often is considerable difficulty in persuading parents who think they are well to submit to active and intensive treatment. If one considers

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF TYPES OF VENEREAL DISEASE

(ROYAL INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC)



either Congenital Syphilis or Ophthalmia Neonatorum from a purely public health point of view, it seems anomalous to treat the result of the disease and to ignore the cause or source of it. It seems unfair also in Ophthalmia Neonatorum to notify the child and not the mother. It would be a very definite gain in preventive medicine if control could be obtained over known cases of Congenital Syphilis and over known sources from which cases of Congenital Syphilis and of Ophthalmia Neonatorum emanate.

Bacteriological and Serological Work.

When one considers the amount of clinical material handled in the various clinics it will be appreciated that a large amount of bacteriological and serological work is required to establish an accurate diagnosis, to estimate the effect of treatment, and to carry out tests of cure.

During the year this bacteriological and serological work has been carried out in the Clinical Pathology Department of the Royal Infirmary. For the clinics alone Dr Logan and his staff have carried out some 30,309 investigations, while in addition over 4000 specimens have been examined with a view to establishing a diagnosis of Venereal Disease for practitioners and others in the areas served by the scheme.

Since this work was undertaken two years ago by this department of the Royal Infirmary staff, the standard of work has been consistently high and the amount of work has progressively increased. Reliable laboratory work is invaluable as an aid to diagnosis and in carrying out tests of cure, and the Edinburgh scheme is fortunate in having in association with it so complete and well staffed a laboratory as exists in the Clinical Pathology Department of the Royal Infirmary.

Treatment.

In the treatment of Syphilis, Salvarsan and its substitutes are still the chief drugs in use. Neokharsivan, Novarsenobillon, Sulfarsenol, Stabilarsan, Silber Salvarsan, and Neo Silber Salvarsan are the main drugs which have been used; of these some 30,000 injections have been given. In conjunction with this intravenous and intramuscular treatment by the arsenical drugs, preparations of Bismuth, such as Bicreol, Hypoloid Bismuth, Bismostab, and Quinine Iodo-bismuthate, have been given by intramuscular injection to a total of 15,000, while Mercury has also been administered by intramuscular injection. This latter drug is rapidly being supplanted by Bismuth, which is more effective in eradicating Syphilis and is, in the majority of cases, better tolerated than Mercury. Over 1000 cases have now been treated in the Royal Infirmary by preparations of Bismuth, either separately or in combination with Arsenobenzol. In all stages of Syphilis, and especially in cases which do not tolerate arsenic well, treatment by Bismuth is giving very promising results. While treatment by Arsenic, Bismuth, and Mercury given intravenously or intramuscularly is the method of treatment chiefly employed, other forms of treatment, such as inunction and oral medication, have been freely employed as adjuvants to the treatment.

In gonococcal infections local antiseptic therapy by irrigations and instillations forms the greater part of the routine treatment. In gonococcal infections also, intravenous and intramuscular medication by either protein, chemico or vaccine therapy have been freely used, while instrumentation and electro-therapy are also employed in treatment and in establishing a diagnosis of cure.

Standard of Cure.

Of even greater importance than the amount of treatment administered to any individual is the establishing of a high standard of cure in both Syphilis and Gonorrhœa. The tests performed must in every case be such as can be carried out on a patient attending as an out-patient, and of necessity these tests in every case take a considerable time to complete.

In gonococcal infections in the male every case which is discharged as cured is kept under observation for a period of three to four months after apparent clinical and bacteriological cure. During this period of three to four months the clinical condition is examined at intervals of 14 days and repeated bacteriological tests are taken under favourable conditions. In addition to ensuring that all signs and symptoms of the disease have disappeared, instrumental treatment is carried out with the dual purpose of seeing that the genito-urinary tract has been restored to its normal condition and that there is no latent disease under the surface. During this time also provocative injections of gonococcal vaccine are administered, and subsequent to this bacteriological tests are taken. In doubtful cases cultures of the secretions are examined, and the blood is tested by the Complement Fixation Test about four to six months after all signs and symptoms of disease have disappeared.

In cases of female infection similar stringent tests over a period of three to six months are insisted on. In any adult female infection, clinical examination and bacteriological tests must be carried out after three successive menstrual periods subsequent to apparent clinical and bacteriological cure of the disease. It is even more essential in ophthalmia neonatorum and in vulvo vaginitis in children to watch the patient for long periods after the condition appears cured to make certain that there should be no recurrence of the disease. Only by insisting on stringent tests of cure is it possible to be certain that the disease has been eradicated and that the patient will not in future suffer from its after-effects.

In cases of syphilitic infection the minimum period of observation for any patient, no matter how slight the condition, is still two years. The standard which one has aimed at attaining in the Edinburgh scheme is :—

(*a*) Complete clinical cure and treatment for a minimum period of two years.

(*b*) Consistently negative Wassermann tests for two years.

(*c*) The absence of any clinical signs or symptoms of involvement of the central nervous system.

(*d*) The absence of any evidence in the cerebro-spinal fluid both during and at the end of treatment.

In the Royal Infirmary this latter test has been made a routine in every case of Syphilis, and the establishing of this routine has enabled us to detect early cases of Neuro Syphilis while they are still amenable to treatment. It has shown also that Neuro Syphilis may occur much earlier than was previously thought.

When one considers the strictness of the standard laid down it is not surprising that some patients who attended the clinic at its commencement in 1920 are still under observation and treatment. A great responsibility rests upon those handling such cases of intractable disease in preventing the development of syphilophobia and gonophobia, both of which conditions are more difficult to handle than the actual disease.

Co-operation with other Hospital Departments.

In dealing with such patients one must acknowledge the valuable assistance received from other members of the honorary staff of the Royal Infirmary. One must at the same time acknowledge the value to the clinic that it is situated within the precincts of a large general hospital, in which one has the advantage of the skilled assistance of surgeons and physicians and of those in charge of the special departments in any complicated case. In handling intercurrent disease occurring in patients who are the subjects of Syphilis or Gonorrhœa the value of this assistance cannot be over-estimated, both from the patient's point of view and from the point of view of those entrusted with the treatment of these diseases.

Discharges.

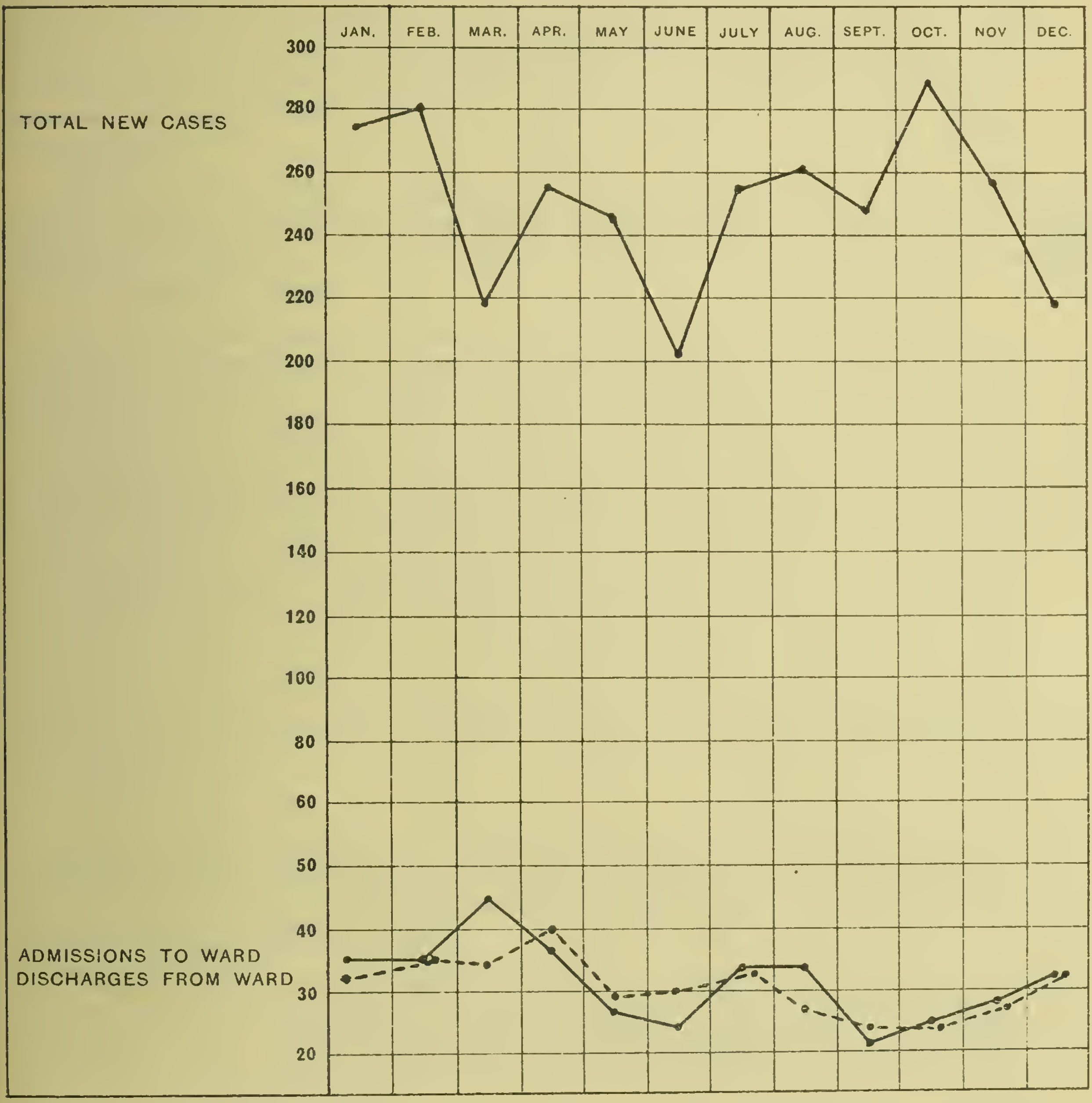
During the year 1712 patients were discharged from hospital after passing the tests of cure, while close on 4000 patients are still under treatment; 597 were transferred to other clinics. The number of patients discharged as cured has increased by 437, and this rate should progressively increase from year to year.

Percentage continuing at treatment until considered cured.

In previous years reference has been made to the number of patients who failed to continue to carry out treatment. It is most encouraging to be able to state that this percentage is progressively decreasing. During the year 94·3 per cent. of all Syphilis patients, 94·9 per cent. of those who suffered from Gonorrhœa, and 98·9 per cent. of

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS AND PROPORTION REQUIRING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT

(ROYAL INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC)



those with mixed infection continued to attend at treatment until they were considered free from infection. This percentage in the aggregate shows that 88·1 per cent. continued attending, while 11·9 per cent. of all patients who were attending during the year ceased to attend before they were considered free from disease. The following figures show the progressively decreasing percentage of defaulters during the last four to five years :—

Year.	Percentage failing to continue at treatment.
1920	40 per cent.
1921	26 ,,
1922	18·5 ,,
1923	15·6 ,,
1924	11·9 ,,

This percentage figure 11·9 represents in the Edinburgh scheme a total of over 800 patients. Many of those patients had a certain amount of treatment, and may be free from disease; there are others, however, who still have communicable disease. The question of how to deal with this infective material is one which has given rise to a great deal of discussion, and requires very careful consideration by all those working at the subject.

Treatment of Innocent Infections in Women and Children.

The interesting experiment commenced in December 1923 of allocating a certain number of beds in a subsidiary hospital for the treatment of married women and children as "Diseases of Women and Children" without specifically labelling them, has been an unqualified success.

As will be seen from the Report, 146 patients have been treated under these conditions as in-patients, while these same patients subsequently attended as out-patients after discharge from hospital, and put in 1452 attendances to receive special treatment. It is interesting that the percentage of those who failed to attend, when treated under these conditions, is under 2 per cent. The beds allocated for this type of work are being taxed to their utmost, and there is always a waiting list of those requiring admission. Such satisfactory results as are being obtained by treating innocent patients without attaching a stigma to them is the strongest argument possible for extending this branch of the work, and the number of beds for this purpose should be added to in the near future. A very difficult problem in association with the treatment of female infections is the provision of hostel accommodation for unmarried girls who have contracted disease and have lost their situation either through this or through having to be admitted to hospital. The lack of any such accommodation in the Edinburgh area is one of the greatest drawbacks to the efficient handling of this type of patient.

I have added to my report a statistical return of the work carried out in the Royal Infirmary and other centres, and in addition three charts showing graphically the seasonal incidence, the attendance rate, the different types of infection, and the number of cases requiring admission to hospital.

The amount of work carried through in the various departments is very large, and this type of work at all times puts a considerable strain on the medical, nursing, and clerical staff. That the results are so satisfactory is due to the keenness and enthusiasm of an able and conscientious staff who have assisted me whole-heartedly in handling this large amount of infective disease.

I would be glad if you would bring before the notice of your authority the excellent manner in which I have been supported by my staff in all its branches in carrying out the work under the scheme.

DAVID LEES, D.S.O., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.(E.),
Clinical Medical Officer, Edinburgh Corporation Venereal Diseases Scheme.

EDINBURGH CORPORATION VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME.

ROYAL INFIRMARY CLINIC.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1924.

Number of New Cases Attending :—

	EDINBURGH.		OTHER AREAS IN SCHEME.		OTHER AREAS OUTSIDE SCHEME.		AREAS OUTSIDE SCOTLAND.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January . . .	152	49	20	15	20	12	5	1
February . .	158	59	24	11	19	7	2	..
March . . .	111	46	20	9	19	7	7	..
April . . .	146	41	29	9	17	9	3	..
May	163	39	21	4	14	4	2	..
June	116	39	14	4	18	8	4	..
July	155	42	21	5	20	8	3	..
August . . .	150	51	23	11	15	4	7	..
September . .	154	43	22	4	14	7	4	1
October . . .	166	57	36	7	19	1	2	1
November . .	146	33	38	7	17	11	3	1
December . .	131	41	21	4	17	..	4	..
Totals . .	1748	540=2288	289	90=379	209	78=287	46	4=50

EDINBURGH	2288
Other Areas in Scheme	379
Other Areas outside Scheme	287
Areas outside Scotland	50
Grand Total	3004

Of the New Cases Attending there were :—

EDINBURGH.

	MALES.					FEMALES.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
January . .	44	77	9	2	20	36	13	..	..
February .	33	76	8	5	36	41	17	1	..
March . .	21	61	7	2	20	26	18	..	2
April . . .	26	69	11	4	36	24	17	..	..
May . . .	30	82	11	3	37	20	19	..	..
June . . .	33	58	6	2	17	27	9	..	3
July . . .	30	77	15	1	32	20	18	..	4
August . .	22	94	6	2	26	29	20	1	1
September .	26	80	6	3	39	23	18	1	1
October . .	29	85	7	6	39	33	18	3	3
November .	21	73	5	4	43	21	12	..	..
December .	22	72	4	1	32	21	16	1	3
Totals .	337	904	95	35	377	321	195	7	17

OTHER AREAS IN SCHEME.

	MALES.					FEMALES.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
January . .	4	13	..	..	3	13	2	..	..
February .	5	13	1	..	5	8	3	..	..
March . .	6	12	..	..	2	9	..	..	..
April . . .	6	11	3	..	9	4	5	..	..
May . . .	3	14	1	..	3	3	1	..	..
June . . .	1	6	2	..	5	4	..	..	..
July . . .	2	11	2	..	6	4	..	1	..
August . .	2	14	..	..	7	4	6	..	1
September .	3	17	..	..	2	3	1	..	..
October . .	8	16	1	3	8	3	2	1	1
November .	7	18	..	1	12	2	4	..	1
December .	4	15	..	..	2	1	3	..	..
Totals .	51	160	10	4	64	58	27	2	3

OTHER AREAS OUTSIDE SCHEME.

	Males.					Females.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
January . .	5	11	..	..	4	10	2	..	..
February .	8	6	1	1	3	5	2	..	..
March . .	7	6	2	1	3	5	1	1	..
April. . .	7	6	..	1	3	6	3	..	..
May . . .	3	6	..	2	3	..	4	..	..
June . . .	7	6	..	..	5	6	1	..	1
July . . .	7	11	..	..	2	6	2	..	..
August . .	6	8	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
September .	6	4	1	..	3	6	1	..	..
October . .	5	5	..	2	7	..	1	..	..
November .	6	6	..	..	5	5	6	..	..
December .	4	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Totals .	71	83	4	8	43	52	24	1	1

AREAS OUTSIDE SCOTLAND.

	Males.					Females.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
January . .	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
February .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
March . .	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
April. . .	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
May . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June . . .	1	1	..	.		..	..	..	..
July . . .	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
August . .	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September .	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
October . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
November .	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
December .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .	13	22	1	3	7	3	..	..	1
Grand Total .	472	1169	110	50	491	434	246	10	22

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{472 \quad 1169 \quad 110 \quad 50 \quad 491}_{2292} \qquad \underbrace{434 \quad 246 \quad 10 \quad 22}_{712}}_{3004}$$

AGE PERIODS.

	Males.					Females.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
Under 1 yr. .	..	..	..	..	..	49	2	..	2
1-5 yrs. . .	2	..	..	..	3	41	3	..	1
5-15 yrs. .	23	2	..	..	7	64	7	..	5
15-25 yrs. .	91	380	51	9	161	70	117	3	3
25 yrs. up .	356	787	59	41	320	210	117	7	11
Totals .	472	1169	110	50	491	434	246	10	22

Admissions to Hospital :—

	Males.					Females.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
Edinburgh .	47	73	1	9	2	23	28	2	..
Other Areas in Scheme .	15	30	1	..	4	6	6	1	..
Areas outside Scheme .	25	28	2	5	6	20	11	..	..
Areas outside Scotland .	3	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total .	90	136	4	15	12	50	45	3	..

Grand Total—Males	257
Females	98
Total	355

Discharges from Hospital :—

	Males.					Females.			
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Inf.	No V.D.
Edinburgh .	55	75	..	9	3	25	20	5	1
Other Areas in Scheme .	15	29	1	1	7	5	6	..	..
Areas outside Scheme .	20	23	3	6	6	26	11	..	..
Areas outside Scotland .	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	92	130	4	17	16	57	37	5	1

Totals—Males	259
Females	100
Total	359

SPECIAL TREATMENT ADMINISTERED.

Number of Intravenous and Intramuscular Injections given :—

	Novarsenobillon.				**Neokharsivan.**			
	·15	*·3*	*·45*	*·6*	*·15*	*·3*	*·45*	*·6*
January . .	54	343	170	67	21	169	86	30
February .	49	357	157	63	15	234	148	56
March . .	56	312	150	48	11	261	106	55
April . . .	25	262	132	26	15	283	162	64
May . . .	19	199	151	14	15	270	166	58
June . . .	23	210	132	3	19	221	156	46
July . . .	36	214	102	1	24	201	232	36
August . .	24	141	83	1	12	194	169	43
September .	17	181	17	..	18	213	185	45
October . .	24	208	47	..	16	304	178	46
November .	5	159	37	..	20	247	180	67
December .	7	34	20	..	15	321	167	108
	339	2620	1198	223=4380	201	2918	1935	654=5708

	Sulfarsenol.									
	3	*6*	*12*	*18*	*24*	*30*	*36*	*42*	*48*	*54*
January . . .	1	8	75	24	64	4	25	5	9	1
February . . .	2	17	101	29	72	10	23	4	4	..
March	12	3	71	30	72	16	48	1	7	..
April	..	4	55	17	74	10	35	2	4	..
May	7	6	41	26	75	7	17	2	4	..
June	..	6	28	49	62	8	16	1	8	..
July	..	4	27	43	71	10	22	1	3	..
August	..	6	28	32	48	7	24	1	5	..
September	..	14	28	21	62	10	18	3	5	1
October . . .	2	9	50	29	64	13	25	7	8	2
November	..	4	29	35	53	21	27	23	12	7
December	..	7	30	52	69	20	20	12	20	11
	24	88	563	387	786	136	300	62	89	22=2457

	Bismuth Cream.			**Mercury.**		**Silber Salvarsan.**					**Other Drugs.**
	1	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1½*	*·05*	*·1*	*·15*	*·2*	*·25*	
January .	53	429	209	128	188	2	24	29	11	4	54
February .	69	458	286	131	207	3	21	25	23	3	105
March . .	77	503	268	124	155	11	25	17	12	4	115
April . .	50	643	252	60	137	11	47	28	6	..	63
May . .	57	842	250	40	130	19	72	22	16	..	45
June . .	73	996	133	36	103	19	78	33	21	..	81
July . .	92	1114	138	27	111	7	64	59	21	7	37
August . .	91	1071	165	37	81	1	41	49	23	5	51
September .	121	1009	182	23	79	3	33	48	32	..	81
October .	182	958	358	10	75	2	24	30	20	3	117
November .	126	949	434	6	55	3	20	16	15	3	217
December .	140	795	547	2	38	1	10	14	19	2	271
	1131	9767	3222=14,120	624	1359=1983	82	459	370	219	31=1161	1237

Totals—Novarsenobillon	4,380
Neokharsivan	5,708
Sulfarsenol	2,457
Bismuth Cream	14,120
Mercury	1,983
Silber Salvarsan	1,161
Other Drugs	1,237
Grand Total	31,046

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

Number of Specimens examined :—

	Wass.	Sigma.	C.S.F.	G.C.F.T.	D.Gs.	Smears.	Others.	Total.
January	815	10	49	114	66	1,059	4	2,117
February	856	172	70	102	75	1,146	17	2,438
March	701	138	58	73	68	1,137	13	2,188
April	757	159	64	103	88	1,270	12	2,453
May	792	193	71	121	44	1,068	7	2,296
June	574	152	67	85	38	997	9	1,922
July	628	171	52	94	82	1,023	11	2,061
August	640	143	61	76	42	916	5	1,883
September	747	144	46	98	76	1,149	10	2,270
October	902	166	57	154	65	1,255	9	2,608
November	759	110	34	201	50	1,250	20	2,424
December	869	114	44	154	83	1,217	20	2,501
	9,040	1,672	673	1,375	777	13,487	137	27,161

Total Attendances at the Clinic for Routine Dressings, etc.:—

				Daily Average.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
January	6,497	1,014	7,511	249	59
February	6,871	1,276	8,147	260	79
March	6,695	1,200	7,895	256	66
April	6,403	1,196	7,599	240	66
May	6,908	1,315	8,223	265	70
June	5,846	1,314	7,160	209	70
July	6,490	1,418	7,908	229	72
August	6,354	1,275	7,629	228	68
September	6,832	1,362	8,194	240	69
October	7,725	1,820	9,545	278	85
November	7,380	1,480	8,860	270	72
December	8,758	1,296	10,054	280	66
	82,759	15,966	98,725	250	70

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OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES IN EDINBURGH.

1. Subsidiary Centre for Royal Infirmary.

Number of New Cases 146

Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Infection.	No. V.D.	
72	53	4	17	=146

Number of Patients treated in Hospital	146
Total Attendances of Out-patients	1452
Pathological work—Number of specimens examined	1328
Special Treatment administered—Number of Injections given	2536

2. Hospital for Women and Children and Subsidiary Centres.

Number of New Cases 436

Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Infection.	No. V.D.	
144	143	5	144	=436

Number of Patients treated in Hospital 127

Total Attendances of Out-patients 4864

Pathological Work—Number of specimens examined 839

Special Treatment administered—Number of Injections given 889

3. Royal Maternity Hospital.

Number of New Cases 275

Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Mixed Infection.	No. V.D.	
112	107	3	53	=275

Number of Patients treated in Hospital 180

Total Attendances of Out-patients 1415

Pathological Work—Number of Specimens examined 981

Special Treatment administered—Number of Injections given 659

DISINFECTION.

Particulars as to the disinfection of Dwelling-houses during the last three years are given in the following Table :—

	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Number.	Apartments.	Number.	Apartments.	Number.	Apartments.
Dwelling-houses, etc. :—						
After Tuberculous Disease	878	892	819	963	1,065	1,186
„ other „	6,131	11,261	4,767	5,306	4,863	5,868

The following is a summary of the articles exposed to infection and which were removed to the Disinfecting Station and treated under steam or by formaldehyde gas :—

Description.	No. of Articles.		Description.	No. of Articles.	
	After Tuberculous Disease.	After Other Diseases.		After Tuberculous Disease.	After Other Diseases.
Mattresses and Palliasses ...	1,465	1,787	Body Clothes	1,597	17,252
Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, etc.	5,107	31,232	Carpets and Rugs ...	9	418
Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, etc.	2,660	3,282	Miscellaneous	218	709
Curtains, Table Covers, Wraps, etc.	107	191	Destroyed by request	158	195
Table Napery, Toilet Covers, Towels, etc.	207	1,188	Totals ...	11,528	56,254

RECEPTION HOUSE.

The Reception House was not used for quarantine purposes during the year.

DISINFECTION STATION.

During the year 544 persons attended at the Disinfecting Station for the purpose of getting baths and having their clothing disinfected. Of these, 180 adults and 162 children were treated for Scabies, while 165 adults and 37 children were in a verminous condition.

CITY MORTUARY.

During the year 122 bodies were removed to the City Mortuary.

The accompanying Table shows the number of bodies removed to the Mortuary since 1914 :—

Year.	Number.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	98	52	150
1915	96	51	147
1916	112	41	153
1917	90	55	145
1918	74	40	114
1919	82	44	126
1920	68	46	114
1921	104	42	146
1922	103	37	140
1923	113	64	177
1924	76	46	122

INTERMENTS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

The Department was applied to in 78 instances to meet the expenses of burial. Inquiries were made in every case regarding the position and circumstances of the applicants. As a result of these inquiries it was found that 2 of the deceased persons had been in receipt of Parish Relief and burial fell to be carried out by the Parish Council ; 5 applicants had sufficient means ; and in 14 cases the applications were withdrawn. The funerals of the remaining 57 persons—28 adults and 29 children—were carried out at the expense of the Local Authority.

In July the Department was called upon in rather unusual circumstances to transfer coffins containing human remains from a forgotten burying-place to another cemetery. Whilst digging operations for the foundations of a new building were in progress, eight coffins were found—some of which were in a fair state of preservation. No record of the burying-place could be found, but it was supposed to have been an emergency interment ground during the Cholera Epidemic, about 1836-37.

In this Table the total expenditure in connection with the removal of bodies and interments since 1914 is given :—

Year.	Number.	Total Cost of Interments and Removals.	Sums Recovered from Relatives.	Net Expenditure.
1914	101	£126 0 0	£5 1 3	£120 18 9
1915	71	128 13 0	10 5 11	118 7 1
1916	61	132 6 0	23 8 6	108 17 6
1917	61	141 6 0	16 6 8	124 19 4
1918	72	201 6 6	14 1 0	187 5 6
1919	63	177 12 0	33 8 9	144 3 3
1920	39	124 7 0	7 18 0	116 9 0
1921	54	190 2 6	26 19 2	163 3 4
1922	52	164 7 6	6 7 6	158 0 0
1923	51	168 18 6	9 10 0	159 8 6
1924	57	188 5 0	9 13 9	178 11 3

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AT USHER INSTITUTE.

The following Table shows the number of specimens submitted for Bacteriological examination, and reported on by the Usher Institute of Public Health under agreement with the University Authorities :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For Tubercle :—													
Number of Examinations .	93	75	63	84	74	63	56	59	62	94	102	89	914
Positive . . .	*14*	*14*	*11*	*10*	*18*	*11*	*15*	*15*	*6*	*18*	*14*	*16*	*162*
Negative . . .	*79*	*61*	*52*	*74*	*56*	*52*	*41*	*44*	*56*	*76*	*88*	*73*	*752*
For Enteric :—													
Number of Examinations .	3	3	8	9	7	11	14	2	1	9	2	1	70
Positive . . .	...	...	*2*	...	*2*	*3*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*
Negative . . .	*3*	*3*	*5*	*8*	*5*	*5*	*13*	*1*	*1*	*8*	*2*	*1*	*55*
Suspicious . . .	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*3*	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	*7*
For Diphtheria :—													
Number of Examinations .	369	272	310	310	226	239	282	228	369	488	665	543	4301
Positive . . .	*40*	*34*	*29*	*43*	*25*	*22*	*28*	*35*	*47*	*56*	*69*	*58*	*486*
Negative . . .	*329*	*238*	*281*	*267*	*201*	*217*	*254*	*193*	*322*	*432*	*596*	*485*	*3815*
Other Specimens :—													
Negative . . .	*1*	...	...	...	...	*2*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
											Total	-	5291

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The following Table shows the cost per occupied bed per annum in Colinton Mains Hospital during the last eleven years. The particulars apply in each case to the financial year to 15th May, and are based on the gross ordinary expenditure.

Year to 15th May.	Daily Average Number of Occupied Beds.	* Cost of Food.	† Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cost of Occupied Bed per annum.
1914	469	£21 12 6	£44 0 8	£65 13 2
1915	596	21 0 0	34 9 9	55 9 9
1916	557	24 8 11	36 15 9	61 4 8
1917	497	31 16 0	43 1 10	74 17 10
1918	471	37 14 8	47 10 9	85 5 5
1919	521	40 1 0	55 2 2	95 3 2
1920	585	39 10 4	59 0 0	98 10 4
1921	543	44 5 10	79 4 10	123 10 8
1922	538	32 11 5	74 3 6	106 14 11
1923	472	26 19 4	72 15 10	99 15 2
1924	397	30 17 5	86 3 2	117 0 7

* Includes food for Staff.
† Includes salaries, heating, lighting, upkeep of buildings and grounds, taxes, etc.

The expenditure for provisions is detailed below :—

Butcher Meat	£2,293 12 6
Fish, Fowls, etc.	1,303 6 3
Butter, Cheese, and Bacon	1,173 10 8
Eggs	922 2 1
Groceries	2,000 14 5
* Milk	2,834 7 4
Bread	1,122 10 5
Oatmeal and Flour	153 16 9
Potatoes and Vegetables	358 12 2
Aerated Waters, etc.	72 11 6
	£12,235 4 1

* The total quantity was 36,363 gallons, an average of 99 gallons per day, equal to 2⅛ pints per head per day.

The total cost of stimulants for the year amounted to £127, 0s. 6d., as against £134, 14s. 4d. in 1923, and was expended as follows:—

Diphtheria Patients	£40	17	10
Scarlet Fever Patients	45	7	9
Whooping Cough ,,	6	14	10
Measles Patients	9	4	0
Enteric ,,	5	16	6
Phthisis ,,	8	17	0
Erysipelas ,,	3	18	3
Other Diseases	6	4	4
	£127	0	6

The cost of serum during the year amounted to £981, 1s. 1d.

PILTON HOSPITAL AND ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Cost per Occupied Bed—Year to 15th May 1924.

	Daily Average Number of Occupied Beds.	* Cost of Food.	† Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cost of Occupied Bed per annum.
Pilton Hospital	109	£37 15 5	£95 18 8	£133 14 1
Royal Victoria Hospital	67	34 15 4	69 6 9	104 2 1

* Includes food for Staff.
† Includes salaries, heating, lighting, upkeep of buildings and grounds, taxes, etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE.

1908-1924.

Year.		Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
1907-8		£34,295	£601	£33,694
1908-9		34,218	690	33,528
1909-10		35,159	699	34,459
1910-11		34,869	718	34,150
1911-12		35,072	780	34,291
1912-13	T.B. Scheme begun.	37,618	2,690	34,927
1913-14		46,094	14,548	31,546
1914-15		56,768	18,716	38,051
1915-16		56,827	12,997	43,829
1916-17	C.W. Scheme begun.	58,323	23,216	35,107
1917-18		75,198	30,552	44,645
1918-19	V.D. Scheme begun.	99,563	43,029	56,533
1919-20		130,877	49,138	81,738
1920-21	Amalgamation with Leith.	210,875	89,098	121,777
1921-22		184,315	68,450	115,865
1922-23		146,395	67,477	78,917
1923-24		149,873	47.554	102.319

WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

The Medical Officer of Health is required to report annually on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts within his district, and the following notes are supplementary to the statistical report already furnished to the Home Office. The appended Tables relating to the work performed under the Factory and Workshop Acts during the past year will suffice to show that steady progress and development has been effected in the sanitary conditions of the Workshops and Bakehouses of this City, so far as the duties of the Local Authority are concerned.

WORKSHOPS.

Attention has been specially devoted towards such matters as ventilation and overcrowding. It will be found on reference to the Table dealing with Workshops that during the year action was considered necessary in regard to these items in 20 instances. In regard to ventilation it may be stated that this really cannot be divorced from heating. The two must be taken together to give satisfactory results, and it is not sufficient merely to consider the total cubic capacity of a room in relation to the number of persons employed. The work and the workers should be so arranged as to take full advantage of the space available ; in particular, workers should not be huddled together or placed facing one another at narrow benches. Apart from the discomfort caused, the danger of the spread of infection, *e.g.*, by the tuberculous worker, is greatly increased.

During the year 3 Workshops were found to be crowded in excess of the statutory limit. These occurred in connection with Tailoring, Dressmaking, and Carpet and Mat Repairing establishments, but altogether affected only a comparatively small number of persons. Suitable remedies were promptly applied, and compulsory measures were therefore not resorted to. In the case of the Tailoring Workshop, the remedy was found in transforming part of the shop premises into that of a workroom, while in the case of the Dressmakers' Workroom, the removal of a girl from one room to another sufficed to meet the requirements of the Act. The Carpet and Mat Repairing Workrooms, however, presented different circumstances. This was a Jewish Workshop, and the workers sat on the floor repairing carpets and mats. The premises consisted of several small rooms providing ample air space, but at the time of inspection all the workers were discovered occupying one room, the other rooms being left unoccupied. Inquiry made by the Inspector elicited from one of the workers a statement to the effect that they had crowded together into the one room for the sake of warmth and for company, as the day was a cold one and their employer would not provide coal fires for them. The employer was immediately interviewed, and warned as to the state of affairs. He was instructed to see that the workers took full advantage of the different rooms, and to provide means for warming these rooms. A subsequent check visit was paid to this Workshop and the foregoing instructions were found to be effective.

BAKEHOUSES.

Special attention has been directed to the important work carried out under the Sections of the Factory Act relating to Bakehouses, the administration of which was transferred to the Local Authority by the Scottish Board of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921. In 31 instances the statutory period for lime-washing was exceeded, but on written notice being given the defaults were remedied, although it should be stated that in one instance—a Factory Bakehouse—threat of legal proceedings had to be made before compliance was secured. In another instance a Bakehouse was discovered wherein the sanitary conditions contravened the special regulations of the Act applicable to Bakeries. Representation was made to the occupier requesting the discontinuance of the premises as a Bakehouse. Fortunately a good hygienic Bakery in the same vicinity happened to be for sale at the time, and the baker was successful in procuring these new premises, and was therefore able to vacate the unsatisfactory Bakehouse.

A point worthy of mention is the fact that the powers relating to Bakehouses, with the exception of the Underground Clauses, have remained without material change for a great many years. This is a circumstance sufficient in itself to call for some additions and alterations that will be in consonance with the developments—voluntary and compulsory—which have taken place in other food industries, to say nothing of the growing intolerance of the public towards any carelessness which may be displayed in handling the food supplies of the people. With regard to premises occupied as Bakehouses, the provisions relating to periodical cleansing stipulated in the Clauses of the Act are so antiquated that some amendment is necessary in order to take cognisance of the use of such material as enamelled brick or tile as alternatives to the old fashioned lime-washed surfaces, and generally to deal with conditions as they are found in present-day practice.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The undernoted comments may prove of interest in view of impending legislation by the introduction of a new Factories Bill.

It was in 1901 that the existing Factory and Workshop Act was passed, and since that time opportunity has been taken by the passing of various Acts to introduce reforms from time to time. The greater part of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1916, introduced Welfare Orders into certain industries. In 1918 the Education Act excluded school children from factory life altogether, and again under Section 29 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 First Aid Boxes were made obligatory in every factory as from 1st January 1924. It is generally conceded that a new Factories Bill is long overdue, as present-day practice, in some instances, is much in advance of the law.

The general object, then, of a new Factories Bill is, firstly, to consolidate the Act of 1901 with subsequent legislation; secondly, to sweep away the present classifications of Textile Factories, Non-Textile Factories, and Workshops, and to class all premises as "Factories"; and lastly, to make a definite step forward in the general conditions under which work is carried on in industrial life.

The Factories Bill was introduced on 22nd May 1924 by the late Government, but the opinion has been expressed that the measure prepared last year will not be adopted in its entirety, but will receive careful revision lest some of the provisions should tend to be too exacting in view of existing unemployment. No good purpose can be served at present in discussing the merits or demerits of this legislative measure, but mention may be made of some of the general provisions as to welfare embodied in the Bill which was presented to Parliament. The mere titles suggest that these are essentially devoted to the health and physical welfare of the workers:—Supply of Drinking Water; Washing Facilities; First Aid; Facilities for Sitting; Accommodation for Keeping and Drying Clothing; Supply of Protective Clothing, &c.

It is to be hoped that, should such matters be given the backing of the law in any new Bill, the enforcement of sanitary and health regulations will rest with the Local Authority through the Public Health Department, so that generally the powers of a Local Authority in connection with Factory legislation may be strengthened. This would have the effect of bringing the Department into closer relationship with the personnel employed, and would tend to safeguard the health of individual workers in the various industries in this City.

It seems probable that those employers who have been content to comply with the minimum requirements of the law may now experience some slight disorganisation in the conduct of their business in meeting the provisions of a new Factories Bill, while on the other hand firms whose policy has been to move in advance will be unaffected by any innovations.

In conclusion I would state that while the most urgent health problem that confronts the nation is the one of providing the people with proper houses to live in, next to that, and little less pressing from a Public Health standpoint, is the problem of protecting the health of those who spend the best part of their lives within the service of industry. Any reform, therefore, which has for its object the brightening of working conditions and safeguarding the health of operatives will be cordially welcomed.

Table showing the Inspection of Workshops and the Improvements effected.

	I. Calton.	II. Canongate.	III. Newington.	IV. Morningside.	V. Merchiston.	VI. Gorgie.	VII. Haymarket.	VIII. St Bernard's.	IX. Broughton.	X. St Stephen's.	XI. St Andrew's.	XII. St Giles.	XIII. Dalry.	XIV. George Square.	XV. St Leonard's.	XVI. Portobello.	XVII. South Leith.	XVIII. North Leith.	XIX. West Leith.	XX. Central Leith.	XXI. Liberton.	XXII. Colinton.	XXIII. Corstorphine and Cramond.	TOTAL.
Number of Workshops on Register, 31st December 1924	59	40	48	59	57	33	114	33	64	77	249	141	32	107	45	29	48	35	12	29	14	11	21	1357
Number of Inspections made	29	60	55	71	71	35	144	57	100	100	168	61	2	10	10	6	59	41	13	30	4	16	25	1167
Workshops, or parts, dirty—painting, limewashing, etc., effected	2	2	2	3	2	1	6	...	7	4	15	3	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	1	...	3	2	65
Internal walls of W.C.'s dirty—limewashing carried out	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7
Water-closets found dirty—cleansed	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	12
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sufficient ventilation not maintained	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation of Workshops improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	6
Gas Stoves for heating irons; Laundry Collar Ironing Machines—provision made for carrying off fumes	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	6
Roofs, Walls, Ceilings, and Floors repaired	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	18
Drainage and Sanitary arrangements:—																								
Earthenware Sinks substituted	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks choked, cleared, repaired, and insanitary sinks abolished	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8
W.C.'s, Drains, Soil Pipes, Branches, Rhones, Conductors, Flushing Cisterns, etc., renewed, repaired, and reconstructed	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	25
W.C.'s removed to more sanitary situation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s insufficiently lighted and ventilated—improvements effected	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water-closet accommodation introduced	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Separate W.C. accommodation provided, or access arranged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s disconnected from Workshops, or intervening ventilated spaces provided	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Nuisances—accumulations of refuse, smells, dampness, etc.—abated	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Premises vacated as unsuitable	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Failure to affix Abstract (Sec. 133) reported to H.M. Inspector	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9

Actual Number of Home Workers as per last Return (1st August 1924) = 55.

Table showing the Inspection of Bakehouses and the Improvements effected.

		I. Calton.	II. Canongate.	III. Newington.	IV. Morningside.	V. Merchiston.	VI. Gorgie.	VII. Haymarket.	VIII. St Bernard's.	IX. Broughton.	X. St Stephen's.	XI. St Andrew's.	XII. St Giles.	XIII. Dalry.	XIV. George Square.	XV. St Leonard's.	XVI. Portobello.	XVII. South Leith.	XVIII. North Leith.	XIX. West Leith.	XX. Central Leith.	XXI. Liberton.	XXII. Colinton.	XXIII. Corstorphine and Cramond.	TOTAL.
Bakehouses, including Factory Premises:—																									
On Register at beginning of year	Underground	4	2	3	8	6	2	3	1	3	6	8	7	6	10	7	7	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	91
	Level	2	7	5	1	3	5	3	5	5	4	5	9	5	10	10	4	3	8	5	6	2	2	3	112
Added during the year	Underground	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Closed during the year	Underground	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Level	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	11
On Register at end of year	Underground	4	2	3	7	6	2	3	1	3	6	8	7	6	9	7	7	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	89
	Level	2	6	5	1	3	5	2	5	5	4	5	8	4	9	8	4	4	7	5	4	2	2	2	102
Factories		3	2	6	7	7	6	5	4	7	4	5	7	6	8	4	6	5	6	2	4	...	2	...	106
Workshops		3	6	2	1	2	1	...	2	1	6	8	8	4	10	11	5	3	4	3	1	2	...	2	85
Premises converted into Factories during the year by the introduction of Electrical Machinery		...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Visits made		20	18	17	21	18	20	14	14	18	30	31	43	26	48	32	27	18	21	13	10	4	6	6	475
Limewashing overdue or not satisfactory		...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	31
Dirty floors, or refuse allowed to accumulate		1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	23
Ventilation improved		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Electric Lighting introduced into Underground Bakehouses		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	5
Defective Roofs, Walls, Ceilings, Floors, Windows. etc., repaired		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bakehouse found unsatisfactory in respect of non-compliance with sanitary regulations—premises closed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extension of Existing Premises or internal structural alterations carried out		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drainage of Underground Bakehouses renewed		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains, Sink Wastes, Rhones, Conductors, Surface Traps, Water Pipes, etc.—choked, defective, repaired		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sanitary accommodation:—																									
Dirty and cleansed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improved Light and Ventilation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Apparatus repaired, or new apparatus introduced		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
W.C. Apartments reconstructed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
Defective Sinks—repaired or earthenware appliances substituted		1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Nuisances—escapes of gas, smells, etc.		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Failure to affix Abstract in Workshop Bakehouses—reported to H.M. Inspector		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sanitary Department,
Public Health Chambers,
Johnston Terrace,
Edinburgh, *May* 1925.

To

The Scottish Board of Health and
The Right Honourable the Lord Provost,
Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Sanitary Department of the City of Edinburgh for the year 1924.

HOUSING.

Reference was made in previous reports to the difficulties confronting the Corporation in their desire to deal with the unhealthy conditions in various parts of the City. Fortunately, by the completion of a number of new houses, it has been possible to make a commencement with the removal of the occupiers of the houses included in the Cowgate, Grassmarket, etc., Improvement Scheme. Accommodation has been found for the occupiers of 96 houses at Lochend, Heriot Cross, and other parts of the City. As the original number of occupied houses in this Scheme was 468, this shows that approximately 20 per cent. of those houses have now been closed. Six tenements are now totally vacated.

It has been very difficult to persuade the occupiers of this congested area to remove to the new houses. Repeated visits had to be made by the officers of this Department together with those of the City Chamberlain's Department, and although a number of tenants were induced to go to Lochend, the majority of the tenants were very apathetic and a variety of excuses were made. Many averred that the rents were too high and others that they did not want to leave the district. The occupants of single apartment houses—many of whom are old people whose only income is the Old Age Pension, and men and women living alone or widows with one or two small children—who, although their earnings are small, yet desire a house of their own, indicated that not only were the rents of the new houses too high, but that even a two-apartment house was too large for their requirements.

It was found that 93 houses, or approximately 20 per cent. of the total number of occupied houses in the Scheme, were occupied by one person or by a widow with one or two children at rentals ranging from 1s. 7d. to 5s. 8d. per week including taxes, whereas the lowest rental at present paid by dispossessed tenants at the Lochend houses is £15 per annum plus taxes for a three-apartment house. Of the 93 houses referred to, 71 were of one apartment. The problem in regard to this class of tenant is very real and cannot be overlooked.

A further step was taken during the year in carrying out the policy of the Local Authority in connection with slum clearance and housing improvement, by the promotion of the Leith Improvement Scheme. The preparation of the Scheme entailed considerable labour to the Department in visitation, collection of data, and preparation of the necessary reports and statements.

The Scheme comprised six different areas in the vicinity of the Docks, and included many examples of the conditions set forth in the Housing Acts as constituting unhealthy areas. Five of the areas included were situated in North Leith, while the remaining and largest area was situated in South Leith.

The total number of houses involved comprised 566 occupied and 112 unoccupied houses and 2 common lodging-houses, while the number of occupants was 2444 persons. This was made up of 1562 adults and 650 children representing the actual tenants and their families, and 193 adults and 39 children representing lodgers or other families residing with the tenants, or persons resident in the common lodging-houses. The majority of the houses consisted of one or two apartments, and many of these were parts of what at one time were larger houses or flats, but in which subdivision had taken place, resulting in a greater number of smaller houses and a corresponding increase in the number of occupants. Thus there were found 168 houses of one apartment, 334 of two apartments, 53 of three apartments, and 11 of four apartments. Some of the tenements contained as many as 19, 21, 26, and 27 houses, with 85, 76, 113, and 72 persons respectively residing in them. The greatest number of persons found in one house was 14, but in several instances 7, 8, and 9 persons were found in houses of two apartments, and frequently the rooms of two-apartment houses were found sub-let to other families.

The Board of Health Inquiry into the Scheme was held in December. The proceedings lasted for eight days, and thereafter the properties were visited by the Commissioner, Mr J. L. Jack, and his Assessors, Dr Dittmar and Mr J. D. Macniven. The Scheme was strenuously opposed by a number of the owners and others, but this opposition was overcome and in many instances was withdrawn during the course of the Inquiry.

When this Scheme is completed by the demolition of the existing houses and the transference of the occupiers to new dwellings to be provided at Lochend, a great step will have been taken in improving the housing conditions in that part of the City.

Problems of considerable magnitude still confront the Corporation in dealing with the unhealthy areas in St Leonard's district, Canongate, and other parts of the City. The amount of overcrowding and serious congestion, disrepair, dampness, dilapidation, and insanitary conditions generally that exist in those districts have been repeatedly pointed out, but with the passing of time the state of things in those places becomes more acute. Improvement Schemes will therefore require to be formulated as soon as circumstances will permit.

The following Table kindly furnished by Mr A. Horsburgh Campbell, Director of Housing, shows the number of houses completed, under erection, and contracted for under the various Corporation Housing Schemes as at 15th May this year, and also the number erected by Private Enterprise.

(1)	No. of Houses completed		1552
(2)	„ under erection		1122
(3)	„ contracted for		2674
(4)	„ erected under Private Enterprise		528
	Comprised of :—		
	Self-contained Houses	466	
	Villas	51	
	Tenements	11	
	Total	528	

NUISANCES AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

As the years go by it becomes more and more evident that the influences that have been at work in raising the standard of sanitation in the City are having good results in improved conditions of cleanliness in the dwellings and their surroundings. This in turn has undoubtedly had its effect in improving the health of the people and in reducing the disease and death rates. While this is very gratifying, no one who requires to pass through certain districts of the City will say that a satisfactory standard has yet been reached. On the contrary, there are matters that come under observation which call for much improvement. These are mainly the result of carelessness or neglect on the part of certain members of the population, and the need for improvement in the habits of those people requires to be constantly emphasised. A very considerable portion of the Department's time is occupied in attending to insanitary conditions caused through no fault of the structure or the sanitary arrangements, but by the heedless acts of the occupiers. If those people would only think of the harmful consequences to themselves and their neighbours much that is done so heedlessly would be prevented.

Edinburgh is regarded as one of the cleanest of cities, and the Corporation through its Cleansing and Sanitary Departments does everything possible to maintain this good name, but in their efforts they require to have the full and hearty support of all the citizens. This can be given by seeing that proper cleanliness is maintained not only within the dwellings but also in conveniences, stairs, and passages, back courts and areas, and that a stop is put to the reprehensible practice of casting refuse over windows or about the streets. In this connection very valuable help is being given by schoolmasters, teachers, and others in inculcating habits of personal and domestic cleanliness, and in imparting the principles of good citizenship to the young people under their charge. Evidence of the success of this teaching is gradually showing itself, and in time it is bound to have even better results.

Throughout the year, 1662 accumulations of rubbish, garbage, and filth came under observation in areas, roofs of out-buildings, cellars, etc., and had to be removed. This shows an increase of 203 over the number last year.

Complaint is frequently made by the occupiers of houses, particularly in common stairs, of nuisance being committed by dogs and cats, and by the keeping of animals in back areas, etc., and on 139 occasions the owners of these animals had to be seen in regard to the matter.

The nuisances that came under observation in connection with dwelling-houses included 252 choked water-closets, 98 choked sinks, wash-tubs, etc., and 742 drains and surface traps. Flooding was caused in 76 houses and shops by defects on flats above, and in 39 instances smells were complained of arising from shops below dwellings. Bad smells complained of in dwelling-houses were in 111 instances found to be caused by escapes of gas, dead vermin, etc. Many structural alterations were carried out upon properties by owners at the request of the Department, including the repair of 205 floors, hearths, doors, etc., 221 windows and sky-lights, 103 defective roofs, 64 grates or ranges, 17 coal-bunkers, and the wall-plaster of 178 houses. Dampness in 47 houses was removed by structural alterations, while 3 damp and uninhabitable houses were vacated. Complaint of smoke in 77 houses was found to be due to foul and obstructed vents.

The drainage and sanitary conveniences of a large number of premises were considerably improved, including the repair and renewal of 96 drains, 94 soil-pipes, 163 waste-pipes, and 58 rain-water conductors, besides the provision of 227 new water-closets, the improvement or repair of 328 water-closets, the introduction of 38 new sinks, and the substitution of 145 sinks of white enamelled earthenware in place of old iron sinks.

In course of house-to-house visitation the floors and bedding were in 323 instances found in a dirty condition, and the occupiers were called upon to cleanse them. The walls and ceilings of 521 houses were found dirty, and after the service of notices, distempering, papering or painting was undertaken by the owners or occupiers.

Notices were served upon the owners of 1085 staircases requiring them to be painted, and the ventilation of 6 staircases was improved.

Complaints of smells are amongst the most difficult matters with which the Department has to deal. Those smells have many causes, and as their nature is sometimes disguised and their occurrence is often intermittent their source is difficult to trace.

An interesting case occurred during the year in a provision shop in the south side of the City. The grocer was much perturbed over the matter, as he had been unable to trace the source of the nuisance which was adversely affecting the food-stuffs in the premises. As it was necessary to have the shop closed in order to obtain freedom of action, investigation was carried out on a Sunday. The stock had to be moved about, and at last a hidden inlet to a soil drain was discovered from which the smell was emanating. The reason that the smell could not at first be connected with sewage was that the tenant of a house above was using quantities of disinfectant fluid. By the closing of the drain inlet the nuisance was abated.

Another interesting case occurred in the west end of the City. A telephone message was received from a bank that the basement was pervaded with a most obnoxious smell. The premises were immediately visited, and it was discovered that a similar smell was evident in the basement of a dairy shop and of a public-house adjoining. After considerable investigation the source of the smell was traced to a disused pipe placed near to the ceilings of the cellars which formerly conveyed an electric light supply. About 60 yards from the premises it was found that fusing had taken place on an electric cable, and the smell from the burning material was being conveyed along the cable pipes and fittings into the basement of the various premises.

The Tables appended, pages 95-98, show the various nuisances dealt with and the sanitary improvements effected during the course of the year.

POLLUTION OF THE AIR.

Although the air of Edinburgh is not so seriously affected by smoke pollution as the more industrial cities, yet the position cannot be regarded as satisfactory. If the air we inhaled was as visible as our food and water there would be a much more urgent demand for its purity being maintained. In times of fog the public conscience in the matter is slightly awakened, but this seems to pass with the breeze that clears the air. The pollution, however, is taking place all the year round, and one has only to stand back a little from the City to observe its degree.

The contributing factors are all too apparent. Factory chimneys are not without blame, but domestic chimneys and those of hotels, warehouses, offices, etc., also pour forth their quotas of soot, tar, and gases, while steam vehicles and railway engines seem to compete as to the volume and density of their smoke.

At this advanced date there can be no excuse for such gross pollution of the air. It has been proved beyond dispute that all forms of life suffer from it, that buildings are being destroyed, and that fabrics are being wasted.

The problem is not beyond solving. The law on the subject in this country certainly requires recasting, and its firmer enforcement may result in a measure of improvement; but what is required is a radical change in the methods of heating in dwelling-houses, etc., and of motive power for factories and transport. The newer methods have passed beyond the experimental stage, and their use ought to be more fully encouraged.

OVERCROWDING.

Although the erection of new houses under the Corporation Schemes and by private enterprise must have had their effect in easing the housing difficulties of many occupiers, yet the fact remains that the conditions of overcrowding in the smaller class of houses become more serious year after year. Only a small proportion of the overcrowded houses come to the knowledge of the Department; and the number this year, 1062 houses, exceeds that of last year by 210.

It was possible in only 126 cases to have the overcrowding abated by removal to larger houses or by the making of other arrangements. The conditions of overcrowding in a considerable number of cases have prevailed for several years, and in many the extent of the overcrowding has been aggravated by additions to the families.

Of the 1062 overcrowded houses mentioned, 683 were of one apartment, 364 of two apartments, 14 of three apartments, and 1 of four apartments. In the one-apartment houses the overcrowding in 197 instances was by one person, in 279 by two persons, in 140 by three persons, and in 67 instances by four or more persons in excess of the number that could legally occupy the house.

Of the two-apartment houses overcrowded, 91 were by one person, 130 by two persons, 75 by three persons, and 68 by four or more persons over the number allowed.

The three-apartment houses were in 4 instances occupied by one person in excess, 5 by two persons, 3 by three persons, and 2 by four or more persons; while the four-apartment house found overcrowded was occupied by 20 persons, being six persons in excess of the number allowed by Statute.

In a number of the one-apartment overcrowded houses as many as 7, 8, and 10 were found in residence, and in several two-apartment houses 10, 11, 12, 14, and in one case 16 persons were found. In 37 cases the overcrowding was aggravated by the keeping of lodgers or by other families living with the tenants.

As the majority of those overcrowded houses are to be found in the congested areas of the City the matter is all the more grave, and every effort should be made to concentrate on the provision of better accommodation for those occupiers.

In last year's report examples were given of the conditions prevailing in some of those overcrowded houses, and the following are a few examples of the conditions that were found in new instances brought to the notice of the Department during the past year:—

(*a*) A four-apartment house in a residential part of the City with accommodation for 14 persons was occupied by the tenant and 3 other families, making a total of 20 persons, and reducing the air space per person to 290 cubic feet. Each family occupied a separate room. One room was occupied by a man, his wife, and 4 children, while another was occupied by a man, his wife, and 6 children, thereby reducing the air space to 165 cubic feet in the former case and to 252 cubic feet in the latter.

(*b*) A one-apartment house in Leith with accommodation for 3 persons was occupied by the tenant, his wife, 2 sons and a daughter over 10 years of age, and 2 daughters and a son under 10 years, making a total of 8 persons, and thereby reducing the air space per person to 159 cubic feet.

(*c*) A very small one-apartment house of 797 cubic feet was occupied by 2 adults and 2 children, thereby reducing the air space to 199 cubic feet.

(*d*) A two-apartment house with accommodation for 5 persons was occupied by 7 adults and 5 children, a total of 12 persons, 2 adults and 3 children of this number being lodgers. The air space in this house was reduced to 192 cubic feet per person.

(*e*) A one-apartment cottage in one of the outlying agricultural districts of the City with accommodation for 3 persons was found to be occupied by 4 adults and 6 children, the air space being reduced to 152 cubic feet per person.

(*f*) A two-apartment house with accommodation for 9 persons was occupied by the tenant, his wife, 2 children over 10 years, 3 children under 10 years, and 3 adult lodgers, making a total of 16 persons. Fortunately, in this instance it was possible to have the overcrowding abated.

The following Table shows the extent of the overcrowding in the 1062 houses coming under the notice of the Department:—

Number of Apartments.	Overcrowded by One Person in Excess of Number Allowed.	Overcrowded by Two Persons in Excess of Number Allowed.	Overcrowded by Three Persons in Excess of Number Allowed.	Overcrowded by Four Persons in Excess of Number Allowed.	Totals.
One	197	279	140	67	683
Two	91	130	75	68	364
Three	4	5	3	2	14
Four	...	...	...	1	1

INCREASE OF RENT, ETC., ACTS.

During the year 43 applications were received from occupiers of houses for certificates in terms of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920-23. This was a decrease of 37 from the number received in the previous year. Upon inspection it was found that the conditions of disrepair in 25 of the houses were such that the certificates could be granted, but in 18 instances the disrepair was of a trifling nature. In every case the items of disrepair were brought to the notice of the owner and most of them were speedily attended to.

TICKETED HOUSES.

The Women Sanitary Inspectors visit those houses periodically in order to see that the general cleanliness of the houses, bedding and clothing as well as the stairs and passages are kept properly clean. The Women Inspectors also pay visits to the other houses in the same vicinity.

The supervision thus effected has had very good results in securing cleanly conditions of the dwellings and their surroundings, and, in addition, opportunities are afforded to give helpful advice, encouragement, and sympathy to the housewives. It often happens that an occupier is found in destitute circumstances and does not know where to turn for help, or is ill with no friend to come in to tidy up, or he or she is an old person living alone in a neglected or filthy state. In such cases arrangements are made to see that those persons are properly cared for.

Altogether 13,081 visits were made; 260 houses were found dirty, and the bedding, etc., of 161 was found in a dirty condition.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Advice and help have been frequently asked by factors and tenants in the extermination of bugs from their houses. This assistance has been willingly given.

Once those vermin infest the walls, beds, and fittings of houses, they are very difficult to exterminate. Where there are several layers of paper on the walls these require to be stripped off, after which the walls are thoroughly sprayed with an insecticide, and the bedding, etc., is removed to the City Disinfecting Station for disinfection. All broken plaster in the house is afterwards repaired, and in the course of a few days the walls are ready for painting.

This co-operation has been much appreciated by both factors and tenants. It cannot be too strongly emphasised, however, that if the help of the Department is required in this connection, it should be asked in the early stages of infestation.

The following case which came under notice during the year shows the difficulty of eradicating bugs, once they get a firm hold :—

> Complaint of the presence of bugs was received from a house in a residential district of the City. The house was occupied by a very old woman who lived alone and was unable to take proper care of herself or her house. The house was literally infested with thousands of bugs which were making their way into the house below. The old woman was removed to an institution where she could be properly cared for, after which most of the bedding, etc., was destroyed and the remainder was disinfected. The house was then thoroughly treated with an insecticide, the skirting boards were removed, and the plaster below, after being burned with a blow lamp, was completely cemented. The bugs had secured such a hold of the premises, however, that occasionally still one or two are being discovered in this and the neighbouring houses, but it is hoped that by the vigilant exercise of precautions the premises will soon be cleared of the vermin. It is impossible to say how long the house had been verminous, but it seems probable that the conditions must have been going on for years, and if the Department had been notified in the early stages a much easier and speedier cure could have been effected.

In the course of ordinary inspection the District Inspectors occasionally come across very dirty and verminous conditions. The following are examples of such cases, viz. :—

> (*a*) A two-apartment house in the eastern district of the City was occupied by tenant, his wife, and 4 of a family. The kitchen was in a clean condition, but the room, fairly large, was in an extremely dirty and neglected condition. The place was so packed with dirty rags, clothes and furniture that one had difficulty in getting near to the bed. The bedclothes were dirty and the straw palliasses so saturated and foul smelling that nothing short of destruction was of any use. All necessary cleansing was carried out, new bedding was provided, and a distinct improvement has been since maintained.
>
> (*b*) A house of two apartments in the central district of the City was occupied by tenant, his wife and 3 children. The house was in a dirty condition, and the bedding dirty and verminous. The house and bedding were disinfected, the father, mother, and children were bathed, and their clothing was disinfected at the City Disinfecting Station. Periodical inspection was made of this house, and a marked improvement was noted.
>
> (*c*) An old woman over 60 years of age, who was addicted to drinking methylated spirits, was found lying on filthy straw palliasses without any covering, in condemned attic premises in the northern district of the City. After much persuasion she was taken care of by friends. The premises were afterwards thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and securely closed.
>
> (*d*) A fairly large one-apartment house in the central district of the City was found, on inspection, to be badly infested by bugs. Eight layers of wallpapers were stripped off the walls, the house thoroughly sprayed with an insecticide, all broken plaster repaired, the bedding disinfected at the City Disinfecting Station, and the walls thereafter oil painted. The floors were also washed with a carbolic solution. No trace of the vermin was afterwards seen.

FARMED-OUT HOUSES AND HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The Farmed-out Houses in the City number 165 with accommodation for 607 persons. These were frequently visited to see that the new Bye-laws for Farmed-out Houses were being observed. Those Bye-laws require the provision of a minimum of furniture and furnishings besides enforcing proper hygienic conditions.

In course of inspection any items of disrepair in the houses and fittings were brought to the notice of the keepers for their attention. In one tenement the sum of nearly £200 was expended on repairs.

Notices were served in June and December on the keepers of all houses requiring cleansing of the premises in terms of the Bye-laws and this was satisfactorily carried out.

Complaints were received from several occupiers of Farmed-out Houses as to the high rent charged by the keeper. On inquiry it was found that the keeper made an extra charge per night to new tenants for a week or two in order to have undesirable tenants removed at a night's notice, but if the tenants proved to be suitable the usual weekly charge was then made. The rents charged in Farmed-out Houses vary from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per night, and from 7s. 6d. to 14s. per week per room.

The Houses Let-in-lodgings in the City number 31, with accommodation for 867 persons.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are 20 Common Lodging-Houses in the City with accommodation for 2377 lodgers. Of that number 17 are used for male lodgers and 3 are reserved for women lodgers. All the lodging-houses are privately owned with the exception of one in Leith owned by the Corporation.

Two of the common lodging-houses that had become quite unsuitable were included in the Leith Improvement Scheme, and it will be necessary in the near future to consider the nature of the new accommodation to be provided for the lodgers. Considerable advance has been made recently in the construction and equipment of this special class of dwelling. Hostels have been provided in various parts of the country where the lodgers are housed much more comfortably in properly lighted and ventilated separate cubicles and boarded at a moderate fixed rate per week. The conditions prevailing at those places are very much pleasanter than those usually found in the ordinary type of common lodging-house, where the lodgers are more or less herded together and require to cook their own miserable meals on the common hot-plate of the open kitchen. This type of building should be kept in view in any proposals for improving the requirements of this class of lodger.

The various houses were regularly visited day and night by inspectors to see that they were being kept in accordance with the requirements of the Bye-laws. It was necessary on a few occasions to direct the attention of the keepers to infringements and these were immediately rectified.

At the Salvation Army Hostel, No. 1 Pleasance, additional accommodation was provided during the year for 21 lodgers.

SCHOOLS.

The Schools were frequently visited by the District Inspectors and any matters requiring attention were brought immediately to the notice of the School Authorities.

By arrangement with the Education Authority an Inspector attached to the Sanitary Department visits the homes of dirty and verminous children attending the schools in the City. During the year 234 cases involving 250 children came under the supervision of this Inspector. The results effected included the bathing of 98 children at the City Disinfecting Station and the disinfection of 50 sets of bedding.

The following are examples of the cases visited, viz. :—

(*a*) A tenement house of two apartments was occupied by a widower (unemployed) and four sons, two of whom were of school age. The whole house was dirty, especially the bedding, which was in an extremely verminous condition. Disinfection of the house and clothing was carried out and the children were bathed. The walls were also stripped and size-painted. The father is now working and a distinct improvement has been steadily maintained.

(*b*) A very small area house of one apartment (cubic capacity 977 ft., allowing 2 persons) was occupied by tenant, his wife, and five children, whose ages ranged from 13 to 1½ years. The house was dirty, bedding dirty and verminous, and the overcrowding was such that the air space, instead of being 400 cubic feet per person, was reduced to the extremely low figure of 130 cubic feet. The house, bedding, and all personal clothing were disinfected, and the whole family were bathed at the City Disinfecting Station. The overcrowding was also abated.

(*c*) A top flat tenement house of two apartments was occupied by tenant, his wife, two children, and mother-in-law, 68 years of age. The bedding was dirty and the old woman was lying ill in bed. She was afterwards removed to the Poorhouse, where she remained for some months. Disinfection of the house and bedding was carried out, and the wife, relieved of continuous attendance on her mother-in-law, was able to give the necessary attention to her home and children.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Frequent visits were paid by the Inspectors of the Department to the Theatres, Picture Houses, and other places of public entertainment to see that they were kept in a good hygienic condition. The cleanliness of the premises and other sanitary matters were found generally to be satisfactory, and only in a few instances was it necessary to direct attention to defects.

As in the previous year, those places were also visited in the evenings by the Inspectors accompanied by Mr A. Scott Dodd, B.Sc., City Analyst, whilst the entertainments were in progress, and observations and analysis of the air were made to ascertain its condition. The purity of the air in the majority of cases was found to be satisfactory, and only in one or two cases were the impurities found to be rather high, the amount of CO_2 being above the recognised standard,—viz., 12 parts per 10,000 volumes. This indicated some fault in the ventilation, and the attention of the proprietors was called to the matter in order that improvements would be effected. The air conditions in a number of places showed an improvement on the previous year.

The following Table indicates the results of the tests at the various Picture Houses and Theatres, and by comparing the columns relative to CO_2 per 10,000 volumes, the improvements as compared with the previous year will be noted :—

Picture Houses.

No.	Seating Accommodation.	Number of Tests.	CO_2 per 10,000.		Temperature Degrees Fahr.	Relative Humidity Per Cent.	Grains of Water Vapour per Cubic Foot.	Remarks.
			Year 1924.	Year 1923.				
1	890	2	10·0—12·0	18·0—25·0	51—53	89·8—92·7	3·91—4·06	Satisfactory.
2	820	3	8·7—11·5	8·3—11·5	54—57	84·2—86·9	4·06—4·35	,,
3	700	3	8·0—9·0	8·0—10·0	60—63	77·8—83·6	4·68—4·98	,,
4	825	3	8·0—8·7	7·7—9·0	56—61	82·7—87·7	4·06—4·68	,,
5	960	3	7·4—8·0	8·3—15·5	64	71·6—75·2	4·68—4·98	,,
6	1330	2	9·0	9·0—10·0	63	77·8—81·7	4·98—5·16	,,
7	700	2	5·0—5·6	8·3—9·0	62—63	76·4	4·68—4·82	,,
8	522	3	10·0—12·0	13·5—21·0	59—63	76·4—84·9	4·52—4·82	,,
9	1555	2	8·7—9·0	11·0—11·5	61—63	81·7—83·0	4·98—5·16	,,
10	906	3	11·0—12·0	9·0—10·0	58—65	76·4—92·2	4·98—5·16	,,
11	500	2	8·3—8·7	11·5—18·0	52—56	84·2—89·9	3·91—4·06	,,
12	628	2	8·0	8·0	63—65	79·2—81·7	5·21—5·39	,,
13	1100	3	7·7—9·0	18·0—21·0	65—66	74·1—84·8	5·21—5·77	,,
14	348	2	10·0—15·0	11·5—18·0	62—66	79·3—87·4	5·39—5·58	Unsatisfactory.
15	500	2	7·1—7·7	6·2—6·6	53—55	84·2—87·0	3·96—4·10	Satisfactory.
16	1800	3	9·0—11·5	9·0—9·9	59—64	81·8—87·3	4·87—5·58	,,
17	500	3	10·0—15·5	10·0—11·5	58—59	81·5—87·4	4·55—4·71	Unsatisfactory.
18	450	3	15·5—21·0	18·0—21·0	61—63	87·3—93·5	5·21—5·8	,,
19	1800	2	8·3—9·0	9·0—10·0	55—57	87·1—87·3	4·25—4·55	Satisfactory.
20	823	3	8·7—11·0	11·5—13·5	54—59	87·1—87·4	4·10—4·87	,,
21	750	2	8·7—8·9	9·0—11·5	60	77·8	4·35	,,
22	600	2	10·0	10·0—13·5	59—62	78·9—82·1	4·52—4·82	,,
23	600	2	9·0—10·0	9·0—11·5	67—70	74·2—78·6	5·33—6·12	,,
24	450	2	8·9—10·0	10·0—11·5	68—69	72·4—74·1	5·53	,,
25	800	3	10·0—13·5	11·0—13·5	58—64	75·2—84·8	4·52—4·98	Fair.
26	550	2	9·0—11·5	13·5	69—73	67·4—73·6	5·79	Satisfactory.
27	350	3	9·0—11·5	7·1—9·0	55—63	84·5—87·1	4·24—5·39	,,
28	611	2	10·0—11·5	7·1—9·0	63—64	79·0—79·1	5·04—5·21	,,
29	400	2	9·0—13·5	13·5—15·5	55—60	84·2—84·4	4·10—4·87	Fair.
30	1000	2	8·0	6·6—8·3	52—56	82·7—83·9	3·65—4·06	Satisfactory.
31	600	3	9·0—10·0	10·0—11·5	54—58	78·4—84·1	3·69—4·24	,,
32	820	3	8·9—9·0	8·9—11·5	56—59	81·5—84·1	4·24—4·55	,,

Theatres.

1	1500	5	15·0—21·0	11·5—21·0	62—70	79·7—90·4	5·58—6·38	Unsatisfactory.
2	1500	4	11·0—15·5	10·0—11·5	62—65	76·5—78·9	4·87—5·21	,,
3	1947	5	8·7—13·5	6·9—13·5	56—66	71·5—84·1	4·24—5·21	Fair.
4	1467	5	4·8—15·5	9·0—17·0	54—55	87·1—90·0	4·10—4·24	,,
5	1430	4	7·1—10·0	7·7—11·5	56—60	81·3—87·1	4·10—4·87	Satisfactory.
6	2080	4	8·3—10·0	8·0—9·0	55—64	76·3—84·2	4·10—5·21	,,

SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS.

As it is most desirable that the places in which foodstuffs are either sold or prepared should be kept in a satisfactory hygienic condition, the practice of making visits of inspection to shops, restaurants, fried fish and chip shops, kitchens of hotels, etc., was continued throughout the year. Attention was directed in a number of instances to the need for cleansing and painting of the premises, the provision or proper maintenance of sanitary conveniences, the need for better means for the reception and removal of waste matters and refuse, the extermination of rats, and the need for structural alterations.

Although improvement is being gradually made in the methods of preparing and protecting foodstuffs offered for sale, a great deal yet requires to be done before the position can be considered satisfactory. Purchasers of foodstuffs usually protect themselves by cleaning such articles as they can before use, but there are other articles that are eaten often without cleaning which are frequently handled and openly exposed to the dust of shops before use. The proper protection of such foodstuffs will perhaps take some time to accomplish, but the need for the exercise of proper care requires to be urged, and the public can themselves do much in insisting upon it.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The list of those businesses in the City is as follows:—3 tanners, 4 hide and skin factors, 1 gut scraper, 1 glue and size maker, 2 skinners, 1 soap boiler, 1 bone boiler, 3 tripe cleaners, 6 manure manufacturers, and 2 tallow melters, making a total of 24. One hide and skin factor discontinued business during the year. Periodical visits were made to those works in order to see that the Bye-laws were duly observed.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

Much success continues to follow the efforts that are regularly made towards the extermination of the rat pest. As a result of the propaganda that has been carried on during the past few years, it is gratifying to observe a much keener interest displayed in the subject by owners and occupiers, and no difficulty is experienced in securing their hearty co-operation in undertaking the necessary measures for destroying the vermin ori n rat-proofing infested premises.

Another satisfactory result is the readiness with which citizens inform the Department of the presence of rats. This enables immediate steps to be taken to deal with the vermin.

As in previous years, the Local Authority co-operated with the Scottish Board of Agriculture in an intensive campaign for rat destruction during the week commencing 24th March, and very satisfactory results were obtained. In consequence of all those efforts there has been a very considerable reduction in the rat population in our midst, but it is still possible to improve this position if the campaign against the vermin is carried out enthusiastically by all concerned throughout the whole year.

WATER SUPPLY.

Messrs J. & A. Leslie & Reid, Engineers of the Edinburgh Corporation Water Works, have kindly intimated that the total consumption per head of the population during the year 1923-24 was 47·70 gallons per head per day, of which 32·83 was for domestic purposes and 14·87 for trade and shipping. The average daily consumption of water was 21,858,000 gallons per day, including the supply for trade and shipping.

During the year ending 15th May 1925 the construction of the three new open sand filters and covered tank at Fairmilehead has been proceeding. The filters are now practically completed, and two of these will be brought into use by the end of May. Each filter is capable of filtering 1½ million gallons per day. The enlargement of the tank for the filtered water has increased its capacity from ¾ million to 3 million gallons. This work is completed, and the enlarged tank will be brought into use at the same time as the filters.

A new aqueduct from the Moorfoot main near Rosewell is being laid for the supply of Rosewell, Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith, Smeaton, Carberry, and Wallyford. This pipe, which is over eleven miles in length, is already partly in use, and is supplying Rosewell village, Bonnyrigg, and Dalkeith. It is expected that the whole pipe will be brought into use in about three months. When the pipe is delivering its full capacity it will be capable of giving a supply of 1 million gallons per day.

Supplies are also being taken from the North Pentland Aqueduct of the Edinburgh Water Works for the Calder district of the County of Midlothian. Supplies will be given to East Calder, Mid-Calder, West Calder, Pumpherston, Addiewell, and places adjacent. The quantity to be given off from the North Pentland is 400,000 gallons per day, and it is expected that the scheme will be brought into operation this summer.

Examination was made of 5938 domestic water cisterns during the year, and of that number 1018 were found to require cleansing and 26 required to be covered. The following Table gives full particulars of the examination :—

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	XVII. South Leith	XVIII. North Leith	XIX. West Leith	XX. Central Leith	XXI. Liberton	XXII. Colinton	XXIII. Corstorphine and Cramond	TOTAL
Number of cisterns examined . . .	1799	3	3	176	2	...	2	1	...	1	3925	3	5	3	1	3	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	5938
Number of cisterns examined, 2nd visit .	606	3	3	27	1	...	2	1	...	1	373	3	4	3	1	3	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	1042
Number of cisterns examined and found in a cleanly condition .	1193	...	...	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	3552	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4896
Number of cisterns examined and found in a dirty condition . .	596	2	2	27	1	...	2	1	...	1	366	3	3	3	1	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	1018
Number of cisterns uncovered and new covers ordered . .	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of cisterns with a satisfactory open waste pipe discharge .	1799	3	3	176	2	...	2	1	...	1	3925	3	5	3	1	3	2	6	...	3	.	...	...	5938
Number of cistern waste pipes disconnected from drains .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of houses where a water is derived from a tap off the main, in addition to having a cistern . . .	291	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1316
Number of notices served	606	3	3	27	1	...	2	1	...	1	273	3	4	3	1	3	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	1042
Main taps . .	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16

SEWERAGE.

Mr A. Horsburgh Campbell, Burgh Engineer, has kindly intimated that the following improvements were effected upon the sewerage of the City during the year, viz. :—

7097 linl. yards of new fireclay pipe sewers were constructed, varying in size from 6 inches diameter to 24 inches diameter.

687 linl. yards of old rubble-built sewers, average size 2 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, were cleaned out, resilled with 9 inches diameter fireclay half-pipes, the side walls and roof picked, pinned, pointed, and plastered with cement mortar.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The proceedings under these Acts involved the procuring, by purchase or otherwise, of 468 Statutory samples, in addition to 1176 which were obtained for preliminary or test purposes and are not included in this report, making a total of 1644, a figure which considerably exceeds that of any former year.

The Statutory samples show an increase of 27 per cent. over last year's figure, which was a record for the City, while the number of samples per 1000 of the population works out at 3·86 as compared with 3·39 for the previous year.

In regard to the 468 Statutory samples taken, 83 were certified by the City Analyst as not being up to the standard, and 16 prosecutions were instituted against offenders.

These proceedings were successful in every case, and a total amount of £81 was imposed in fines. In these prosecutions a plea of guilty was tendered in every instance. This had not occurred in any previous year, and is a fair index to the scrupulous fairness exercised by the Department before taking action in Court.

In addition to the foregoing, 148 samples of sweet milk were obtained at shops and railway stations for bacteriological examination by the Veterinary Department, the particulars of which will be found in that report.

For obvious reasons, milk demands and receives far the greatest amount of supervision, the number of samples taken representing fully 50 per cent. of all the Statutory samples procured, and it is very gratifying to report that (including all the adulterated samples) the average amount of Butter Fat found present reached the satisfactory figure of 3·53 per cent., a considerable increase over the standard required by the Sale of Milk Regulations,—viz., 3 per cent.

At the beginning of the year attention was directed by the Board of Fisheries to the very unusual and interesting fact that chemical examination of fresh oysters had revealed in certain cases the presence of metallic copper, and while to account for its presence was problematical, it was suggested that the enormous amount of wreckage caused during the War might possibly be a factor in the case.

On the suggestion of the Board of Health it was agreed to procure a number of these for analysis from various fish merchants in the City; and at different periods throughout the first four months of the year a total number of 14 samples were purchased.

On examination it was found that in 5 instances copper was present in quantities varying from 0·059 grains of metallic copper per lb. to as high as 0·634 grains, while in the other 9 cases no trace of copper was discoverable. In view of the Final Report issued by the Departmental Committee on the use of Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food, in which it is proposed to absolutely prohibit the use of copper salts for the so-called "greening of vegetables" as being deleterious to health, the foregoing facts are somewhat disquieting.

The following Table is submitted showing in detail the number and variety of the Statutory samples taken and the condition of these as subsequently determined by analysis :—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
								£	s.	d.	
Arrowroot	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Baking Powder	4	4	...	....	...	...	...				
Baking Soda	4	4	...	....	...	...	...				
Barley	7	7	...	....	...	...	...				
Beer	4	4	...	....	...	...	...				
Borax	2	2	...	....	...	...	...				
Boric Acid	3	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Butter (Fresh)	8	8	...	....	...	...	...				
Butter (Salt)	9	9	...	....	...	...	...				
Cake	6	...	...	....	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	2	Contained 0·17 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·16 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·14 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	2	Contained 0·11 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Camphorated Oil	3	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Castor Oil	4	4	...	....	...	...	...				
Cheese	9	9	...	....	...	...	...				
Cinnamon	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Citric Acid	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Cocoa	7	7	...	....	...	...	...				
Cocoanut (Dessicated)	2	2	...	....	...	...	...				
Coffee	3	3	...	....	...	..	...				
Confections	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Cream	6	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·18 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·14 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·13 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·05 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·025 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Cream of Tartar	1	1	...	....	...	...	..				
Dripping	3	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Eggs (Dried)	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Epsom Salts	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Flour (Barley)	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Flour (Corn)	3	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Flour (Oat)	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Flour (Rice)	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Flour (Self-raising)	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Ginger (Ground)	4	4	...	....	...	...	...				
Glycerine	3	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Honey	3	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Jam	9	7	...	....	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	2	Contained 10 % Apple Pulp ...	...	...	...				Warned
Jelly	4	4	...	....	...	...	...				
Lard	9	9	...	....	...	...	...				
Lemon Squash	2	1	...	.. ..	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained Salicylic Acid 11·8 grains per gallon	...	...	...				Warned
Lime Water	2	2	...	...	...	...	...				
Margarine	6	3	...	...	...	...	...				
Do.	..	...	1	Contained 0·11 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·10 % Boric Acid ...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·04 % Boric Acid ...	..	...	...				
Meal (Barley)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...				
Milk (Condensed)	10	10	...	...	...	...	...				
Milk (Dried)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...				
Milk (Sweet)	253	192	...	...	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 10 % water	1	...	1	7	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 14 %	...	...	...				Warned
Carry forward	405	327	19	Carry forward ...	1	...	1	7	0	0	

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—*continued.*

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			Remarks.
								£	s.	d.	
Broughtforward	405	327	19	Brought forward ...	1	...	1	7	0	0	
Milk (Sweet)*	...	...	1	Mixed with 7 % water	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 6 % water	1	...	1	6	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 7 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 17 %	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 16 %	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 17 %	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 6 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 8 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 8 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 10 %	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 5 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 15 %	1	...	1	4	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 13 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 45 % and mixed with 9 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 24 % and mixed with 11 % water	1	...	1	7	10	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 12 %	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 29 % and mixed with 5 % water	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 26 %	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 28 %	...	...	...				
Do.	..	...	1	Deficient in fat 16 % and mixed with 5 % water	1	...	1	7	10	0	
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 12 % and mixed with 2 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 11 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water	1	...	1	6	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water	1	...	1	6	0	0	
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 15 % and mixed with 6 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 8 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 20 %	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 25 % and mixed with 4 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 6 % water	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 13 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 13 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 6 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 10 %	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 16 % water	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 12 % water	1	...	1	7	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 17 %	. .	...	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 6 % and mixed with 3 % water	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 3 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 6 % water	1	...	1	6	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 5 % water ... }	1	...	1	4	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water ... }							
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 3 % water	1	...	1	6	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	..	...				Warned
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water	...	...	...				
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 5 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 4 % water	1	...	1	4	0	0	
Do.*	...	...	1	Mixed with 3 % water	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	...	..				Warned
Carry forward	405	327	74	Carry forward ...	16	...	16	81	0	0	

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* Cases withdrawn, in order that Samples be taken from the Wholesale Dealer.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—*continued.*

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
Brought forward	405	327	74	Brought forward ...	16	...	16	81	0	0	
Milk (Sweet)	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 3 %	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 4 %	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 3 %	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with 2 % water	...	...	...				Warned
Olive Oil	2	2	...	....	...	...	...				
Peas (Preserved)	12	10	...	....	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·588 grains per lb. of Metallic Copper	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 0·42 grains per lb. of Metallic Copper	...	...	...				Warned
Pepper (White)	10	10	...	....	...	...	...				
Pickles	5	5	...	....	..	...	...				
Rice	8	8	...	....	...	...	...				
Suet (Beef)	1	...	1	Contained 15 % Rice Starch ...	...	...	...				
Sugar	2	2	...	....	...	...	...				
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Syrup (Golden)	3	3	...	....	...		...				
Tapioca	4	3	...	....	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Contained 40 % Sago	...	...	...				
Tartaric Acid	1	1	...	....	...	...	...				
Tea	5	5	...	....	...	...	...				
Vinegar	9	8	...	....	...	...	...				
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in Acetic Acid	...	...	...				Warned
Number of Samples taken	**468**			Cases reported to Prosecutor	**16**						
Number found Genuine		**385**		Number acquitted		...					
				Number convicted			**16**				
Number found Adulterated			**83**	Total Amount of Fines ...				**£81**	**0**	**0**	

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

During the present year the total number of applications received for registration under the above Act amounted to 24, all of which were duly granted, representing an increase of 3 over last year's figure.

Of these 3 additional licences, 2 were at the instance of new applicants, while the other was for a renewal of a previous certificate which had been allowed to lapse for a period.

Visitation of the different premises proved that the terms of the Act were being efficiently observed, and in only two instances was it found necessary to direct attention to infringements ; these were of a slight nature and were immediately remedied.

THE SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

Although the usual inspection throughout the City revealed an improvement over previous years and the number of infringements of the terms of the Order showed a certain decrease, yet there can be no question that the time has not yet arrived for its abolition, and the wisdom of its continued enforcement under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act has been fully justified.

In some instances the contraventions appeared to partake more of the nature of carelessness than fraudulent intent, and in these cases it was not thought expedient to take legal proceedings but simply to warn the offender, and it is satisfactory to report that subsequent visitation of the premises proved that it had undoubtedly effected its purpose, but in certain cases of a more serious nature there was no alternative but to take proceedings in Court.

Prosecutions were instituted against three butchers under Part III., Section 7, for exposing for sale by retail imported meat which was not ticketed in accordance with the Order, the offence being aggravated by the fact that a previous warning had been given and that a disproportionate price was being charged. A plea of guilty was tendered in each case and a penalty of £5 inflicted, representing a total amount in fines of £15.

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

For several years the samples taken under the above Act have been found, with very few exceptions, to conform with the standard of cleanliness prescribed, and the present term has been no exception to this rule.

During the past year nine samples were procured from bedding manufacturers throughout the City and in every case it was found, on analysis, that the cleanliness of the Flock was much higher than that required by the Regulations, indeed in most cases the quantity of Chlorine present was less than half the amount permissible under the Act.

While this state of matters is eminently satisfactory, attention has to be directed to materials outside the scope of the Act and used for similar purposes.

A quantity of such was observed in a large bedding factory in the City and was described as "the cuttings or salvage of absolutely new materials" and *not* Rag Flock. A sample of this material was taken for analysis, with the rather extraordinary result that it was found to contain 220 parts of Chlorine per 100,000 as compared with the maximum of 30 applicable to Rag Flock.

This had been supplied by a firm of Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers in England, and after getting into communication with them it was ascertained that the material was not made from rags of any description but was known in the trade as "Mill Puff," and consisted of "waste material made during the process of manufacturing New Flannelette," and therefore did not come under the terms of the Rag Flock Act.

It is quite evident that the Rag Flock Act is too limited in its scope and that other materials used by bedding manufacturers and upholsterers should be brought under regulation.

DAIRIES.

The number of Dairies on the Register at the end of the year was 685, of which 427 were within the City and 258 outside the City.

Those in the City were frequently visited and were generally found to be kept in a very satisfactory condition. On the whole, the dairy-keepers are anxious to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in the conduct of their business, and they are, as a rule, willing to carry out any improvements that may be suggested.

The total approximate daily sale of all classes of milk is 22,704 gallons, equivalent to an average consumpt of about half a pint per person.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the sale of the various Graded Milks. The Local Authority has granted licences to 11 dealers in such milk, and the amounts of those specially designated milks now sold daily within the City are as follows, viz. :—Certified, 185 gallons; Grade A (Tuberculin Tested), 83 gallons; and Pasteurised, 2181 gallons; totalling 2449 gallons.

The daily consumpt of non-graded and non-treated milk amounts to 20,255 gallons, of which 3478 gallons are sold in bottles.

A gratifying feature of the milk trade is the increasing amount of milk sold in bottles. No less than 5927 gallons daily or 26 per cent. of the milk sold in the City is passed on to the consumer in this way.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

At the end of the year, 144 premises were on the register of places within the City where Ice Cream is prepared or sold. This is an increase of 22 as compared with last year's total. In course of inspection, the premises and the methods employed were generally found to be satisfactory, and only in a small number of instances was it necessary to call attention to infringements of the Regulations.

By the co-operation of those engaged in the trade the standard of shop equipment and cleanliness has been distinctly raised, and there is an evident desire on the part of the vendors to sell only a high grade of Ice Cream. The samples of this commodity that were procured for analysis during the year indicated a satisfactory proportion of butter fat, showing that in those cases, at least, good materials were being used in its preparation.

Besides the supervision of the shops, regular attention was given to the sale of Ice Cream from barrows in the streets and public places, particularly as to its manufacture and the manner in which the utensils are cleansed.

The following Table shows the distribution of Ice-Cream Shops over the City :—

Table showing the Distribution of Ice-Cream Shops, the Visits paid, and Results.

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	XVII. South Leith	XVIII. North Leith	XIX. West Leith	XX. Central Leith	XXI. Liberton	XXII. Colinton	XXIII. Corstorphine and Cramond	TOTAL.
Number of shops at beginning of year	10	9	3	5	...	6	2	4	6	1	5	16	5	15	5	18	8	9	5	6	1	2	4	145
Number closed during the year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of premises opened during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Businesses transferred during the year	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of persons on Register at end of year	10	9	2	5	...	6	2	4	6	1	5	16	4	15	5	18	9	9	5	6	1	2	4	144
Number of visits	31	37	6	11	...	19	6	9	18	2	15	50	18	44	13	63	20	26	16	18	3	6	15	446
Premises ordered to be papered and painted	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	...	2	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	29
Contraventions— Hanging body clothing to dry	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises not in a cleanly condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

During the year, shipping arriving within the Port Sanitary District was subjected to the usual routine inspection, attention being devoted primarily to arrivals direct from foreign ports.

Vessels arriving from plague-infected ports were examined particularly for the presence of rats. Specimens are now secured and submitted to bacteriological examination for evidence of plague-infection. Rats secured from the sheds, and other places within the dock area, are also examined for this purpose.

The masters of all vessels arriving in port having evidence of rats on board are requested to ratguard the ropes and hawsers to prevent, as far as possible, the escape of rats ashore, and it is required that measures should be taken on board for their immediate destruction.

The sanitary matters which came under review on board vessels in course of inspection were—(1) the source and purity of the water supply in the tanks, including the situation, construction, and cleanliness of the receptacles; (2) the situation, construction, heating, lighting, and ventilation of the crews' accommodation, including the presence of dampness therein and the general cleanliness and repair thereof; (3) the situation, construction, repair, and cleanliness of the sanitary conveniences; (4) the storage and disposal of garbage, refuse, etc.; (5) the cleanliness of bilge spaces; and (6) the general cleanliness of holds, galleys, food-stores, pantries, etc.

Much yet requires to be done to improve the general living conditions on board ships, particularly those of the smaller and older type of tramp steamers, colliers, and coasters. The crews' quarters in such steamers are still frequently to be found in the forward part of the ship where the strain of the vessel, stress of the weather, and danger are said to be greatest. In this part of the vessel, the sailors are generally found to be housed in one common room situated on one side of a central passage or alleyway, and the firemen are similarly housed on the other side. Each place serves as accommodation for sleeping, washing, dining, storage of personal effects, and, in some ships, foodstuffs.

The space allowed in such quarters is so limited that in some vessels specially constructed dining-tables are fitted so that they may be raised to the ceiling after use to allow for free floor space. The sleeping bunks, which are generally constructed of wood or iron, are arranged in double tiers, accommodation being provided for six to eight men and more in each place according to the size of the vessel. The cubic capacity allowed is so small that natural ventilation is hardly possible without the creation of draughts, and this is responsible for the blocking-up of the ventilating cowls where these are provided.

The heating arrangements consist, as a rule, of a coal-stove or "bogey," which ofttimes gives rise to smoke and dust if not kept in good repair. The lighting, which is by means of port lights, is poor in many cases. For ablution purposes a common pail is used. Where no proper provision is made for the storing of clothing and personal effects, these are generally stowed away in the sleeping bunks under pillows and straw mattresses. The mattresses are made of sacking and loose straw often provided by the men themselves. Amongst Arab firemen it is not uncommon to find feeding utensils and foodstuffs stored in their bunks where no food-lockers are provided.

The susceptibility of the living quarters of this older class of vessel to become verminous can be readily understood. The congested and unattractive conditions prevailing give rise to constant changes in the personnel of the crew, and this factor is one which does not mitigate the vermin problem. Sickness of an infectious nature occurring in such an environment could not find a more suitable nidus for its spread, and is therefore a grave menace to the health of the other members of the crew.

The practice of certain crews to leave their quarters in a dirty and untidy condition at the end of a voyage is one which calls for the strictest disciplinary measures. Bread, foodstuffs, empty tins, mattresses, etc., are generally found strewn all over the floors, and cannot but serve as an attraction for rats and mice.

The sanitary conveniences on board many steamers for the use of sailors and firemen are generally found to be of a very primitive nature. The closets are of the trough type, composed of iron, and the surfaces soon become corroded and foul. Tanks are provided for flushing purposes, but in port these are generally found empty. In some of the older vessels no flushing arrangements exist, and cleansing is carried out by means of a hose turned into the trough every morning. The condition of these troughs at the end of the day can be better imagined than described. Sometimes a barrel of water is placed in these lavatories and an empty tin is provided to act as a hand-bucket for flushing purposes. Hopper-closets are provided on many vessels, but these, being of iron, are little improvement upon the trough-closet, as they often lack proper flushing facilities. Even in many ships recently launched it is regrettable to find that the sanitary conveniences for the use of the crew are not of a modern or satisfactory type.

In the better class ships the accommodation for sailors and firemen is situated in the aft-end of the vessel, thus affording more space and better facilities for heating, lighting, and ventilation. The introduction of separate messrooms, wash-places, bath sprays, steam heaters, and modern earthenware conveniences has done much to raise the standard of sanitation. The provision of separate berths limiting the sleeping accommodation in each compartment to two or four men, allows the men in their "off" watches to obtain some measure of quiet for rest and sleep, and also tends to limit the spread of disease should outbreaks occur on board. Separate hospital accommodation has also been provided in some cases, which allows of isolation and better treatment of the sick.

During the year, several shipping companies trading between Leith and U.S.A. took advantage of the facilities afforded the Port by the U.S.A. Public Health Service of granting certificates acceptable in American Ports where vessels at Leith were fumigated according to American Regulations, which insist upon all vessels entering U.S.A. ports being fumigated every six months.

The Dock Commissioners are deserving of the highest commendation for the cleanly manner in which the roads, wharves, sheds, etc., have been kept throughout the year, and for the co-operative and systematic measures adopted to keep down rats within the Dock area.

In conclusion, I have to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance received from H.M. Collector of Customs and Staff, the Leith Dock Commissioners and their Officers, the Granton Harbour Official, and the various shipping companies and agents who have co-operated with the Sanitary Department during the year.

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1924.

		Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number reported to be defective.	Number of Notices issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign	Steamers -	1,556	1,528,077	96	337	61	2
	Motor * - -	8	5,409	...	3	...	...
	Sailing - -	14	4,826	2	4	...	...
	Fishing - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign - - -		1,578	1,538,312	98	344	61	2
Coastwise	Steamers -	3,817	1,059,701	3	284	35	...
	Motor - -	19	5,581	...	1	...	...
	Sailing - -	61	6,061	...	...	...	...
	Fishing - -	3,561	254,192	...	119	...	...
Total Coastwise - -		7,458	1,325,535	3	404	35	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise		9,036	2,863,847	101	748	96	2

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

FORM B.

Rats Destroyed in 1924.

Number of.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black rats Brown rats	83	52	49	109	79	47	102	205	113	37	148	122	1145
Rats examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Rats infected with plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rats not infected with plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM C.

Precautions against Plague.

Particulars relating to vessels "Infected" or "Suspected" or from Infected Ports.

No. of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Whether Infected, Suspected, or from an Infected Port.	Methods of Rat Destruction Employed.			No. of Rats killed.	Whether a Certificate of Deratisation was issued.	Remarks.
			Fum. by Sulph. Diox.	Fum. by Hydro. Cyan. Ac.	Trap, Poison, etc.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	11 January	Bombay via Plymouth	...	...	Poison	16	...	Rat-guarded ropes and hawsers.
2	30 January	Bombay	...	...	,,	8	...	
3	2 February	Rangoon via S'thampton	...	...	Trap	5	...	
4	11 February	Bombay	...	...	,,	8	...	
5	19 February	Bombay	...	...	,,	7	...	,,
6	21 Feb.	Calcutta via Dundee	...	...	Poison	12	...	,,
7	10 March	River Plate via Hull	...	...	,,	4	...	,,
8	15 March	River Plate	...	...	,,	6	...	,,
9	17 March	Bahai via Blanca	...	...	Trap	2	...	,,
10	19 March	Karachi via Brixham	...	...	,,	7	...	,,
11	22 March	Calcutta via London and Dundee	...	...	,,	9	...	,,
12	3 April	Calcutta via Middlesbro'	...	...	,,	14	...	,,
13	4 April	Bombay via Tyne	...	...	,,	3	...	,,
14	11 April	Rosario	...	...	,,	4	...	,,
15	17 April	Bombay via Oran	...	...	,,	10	...	,,
16	19 May	Bombay via Dunkirk	...	...	,,	2	...	,,
17	23 June	Bombay	...	...	,,	6	...	,,
18	19 July	Bombay via London	...	..	,,	10	...	,,
19	21 July	Calcutta	...	...	,,	7	...	,,
20	1 August	Karachi via London	...	...	,,	11	...	,,
21	11 August	Karachi	...	...	,,	8	...	,,
22	16 August	Rosario via Las Palmas	...	...	,,	13	...	,,
23	18 August	Karachi via Avonmouth	...	...	,,	4	...	,,
24	25 August	Alexandria	...	...	,,	6	...	,,
25	25 August	Calcutta via London	...	...	,,	4	...	,,
26	17 Sept.	Karachi	...	...	,,	15	...	,,
27	22 Sept.	Karachi via London	...	...	,,	11	...	,,
28	1 October	Rangoon	...	...	,,	3	...	,,
29	3 October	Bombay via Plymouth	...	...	,,	2	...	,,
30	6 October	Bombay via Hull	...	...	,,	1	...	,,
31	9 October	Karachi	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
32	10 Nov.	Bombay via London	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
33	13 Nov.	Buenos Aires	...	...	,,	1	...	,,
34	17 Nov.	Bombay via Karachi	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
35	17 Nov.	Calcutta via Hull	...	...	,,	3	...	,,
36	22 Nov.	Rangoon via London	...	...	,,	9	...	,,
37	22 Nov.	Rangoon via S'thampton	...	...	,,	...	...	,,
38	11 Dec.	Karachi	...	...	,,	11	...	,,
39	27 Dec.	Karachi via Hamburg	...	...	,,	8	...	,,

FORM D.

Vessels (other than those dealt with in Form C) subjected to measures of Rat Destruction.

No. of Vessels fumigated by SO_2. 1	No. of Rats killed. 2	No. of Vessels fumigated by H.C.N. 3	No. of Rats killed. 4	No. of Vessels on which Trap, Poison, etc., were employed. 5	No. of Rats killed. 6	No. of Fumigated Certificates issued "Port 10." 7	No. of other Certificates issued. 8	Remarks. 9
2	29	14	493	47	229	12	3	Rat-guarded ropes and hawsers.

PROSECUTIONS.

Occasionally difficulty was experienced in getting necessary cleaning, repairs, and improvements carried out within a reasonable time and recourse had reluctantly to be made, after much waiting and correspondence, to the Public Prosecutor. This usually resulted in the work being put in hand at once. In three cases, however, prosecutions were found necessary, and these were successful.

STAFF.

It will be seen that the Department in all its sections has had a very busy year. I desire to express my cordial appreciation of the hearty co-operation and the enthusiastic services rendered by Mr Thomas Bishop, Deputy Chief Inspector, and all the members of the Staff.

I am,

My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN W. RITCHIE, M.R.San.Inst.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN 1924.

Nature of Nuisance.	Calton	Canongate	Newington	Morningside	Merchiston	Gorgie	Haymarket	St Bernard's	Broughton	St Stephen's	St Andrew's	St Giles	Dalry	George Square	St Leonard's	Portobello	South Leith	North Leith	West Leith	Central Leith	Liberton	Colinton	Corstorphine and Cramond	Totals
Accumulations of rubbish, garbage, and filth removed from areas, roofs, cellars, and vacant houses	41	106	13	20	27	20	27	56	67	100	71	287	58	122	299	104	107	72	33	15	7	5	5	1662
Stairs and passages in a dirty condition and cleansed by tenants	115	171	47	40	40	116	36	37	58	70	125	324	99	186	287	57	59	133	56	38	1	...	...	2095
Choked water-closets cleared	14	37	4	1	...	2	1	2	2	4	9	39	9	20	48	13	13	21	2	5	3	2	1	252
Water-closet apartments insufficiently lighted and ventilated—improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water-closets removed to more sanitary situations	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective water-closets—																								
New apparatus substituted	16	3	10	3	10	4	4	4	6	8	4	23	15	7	23	10	15	14	5	16	1	...	2	203
Improved or repaired	10	51	5	4	2	6	6	3	6	5	15	43	12	15	61	18	17	23	14	11	...	1	...	328
Partitions of w.c. apartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water-closets introduced	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	24
Insanitary water-closets removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closets and sinks in a filthy condition and cleansed	11	30	...	2	...	7	...	2	2	3	6	25	4	18	30	9	3	8	5	1	...	...	...	166
Defective sinks—																								
Sinks introduced	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	8	24	38
Insanitary sinks abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware sinks substituted	22	4	5	3	6	7	2	2	3	13	2	6	10	8	27	2	2	10	6	3	...	...	2	145
Repaired (woodwork, etc.)	9	12	8	8	9	20	3	3	11	22	12	20	6	13	16	25	12	18	29	14	1	1	...	272
Removed to more sanitary situations	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Choked sinks, wash-tubs, etc., cleared	7	9	...	3	2	2	...	...	1	2	4	15	2	13	21	2	3	7	1	...	1	...	3	98
Wash-hand basins renewed or introduced	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Houses and shops flooded from defects on flats above	4	2	2	2	3	...	1	2	2	3	5	15	...	10	11	4	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	76
Smells from shops, etc., underneath dwellings	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	4	7	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	39
Animals kept in, or in close proximity to, dwellings	...	1	3	2	4	4	2	2	5	6	1	4	4	1	2	6	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	55
Carry forward	264	429	98	91	106	190	84	114	164	241	264	802	221	417	830	253	244	318	157	106	16	18	58	5485

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN 1924—*continued.*

Nature of Nuisance.	Calton	Canongate	Newington	Morningside	Merchiston	Gorgie	Haymarket	St Bernard's	Broughton	St Stephen's	St Andrew's	St Giles	Dalry	George Square	St Leonard's	Portobello	South Leith	North Leith	West Leith	Central Leith	Liberton	Colinton	Corstorphine and Cramond	Totals
Brought forward .	264	429	98	91	106	190	84	114	164	241	264	802	221	417	830	253	244	318	157	106	16	18	58	5,485
Houses distempered, papered, or painted by—																								
Tenants	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	6	...	1	2	9	3	6	5	...	1	1	...	...	57
Owners	31	24	5	18	27	9	7	30	21	29	20	61	24	29	64	9	21	7	20	3	1	2	2	464
Floors and bedding of houses in a dirty condition and cleansed by tenants . .	6	38	16	...	2	6	3	23	1	5	8	19	4	32	67	10	14	51	8	8	1	1	...	323
Staircases painted	119	67	24	28	47	59	33	55	33	102	120	60	44	58	68	45	45	27	43	...	6	...	2	1,085
Nuisances due to bad smells in dwelling-houses caused by escapes of gas, dead vermin, etc.	8	7	3	3	3	5	6	3	2	9	12	7	6	4	7	2	7	5	8	...	2	1	1	111
Damp houses remedied or abated . .	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	3	1	...	3	6	4	...	4	5	6	2	1	1	...	47
Damp and uninhabitable houses vacated .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Houses overcrowded	24	68	31	1	...	4	5	19	17	35	36	164	19	102	235	48	63	134	40	13	3	...	1	1,062
Reported cases of overcrowding . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	26
Premises infested by rats . . .	14	16	8	10	10	23	11	12	18	11	27	16	6	6	12	15	14	28	40	5	23	15	33	373
Premises infested by other vermin .	6	5	1	1	...	...	1	6	2	5	3	17	3	7	15	4	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	87
Houses temporarily without water supply, due to burst pipes, etc.	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	2	29	145	...	22	14	...	...	8	...	...	264
Smoke in houses due to foul or obstructed vents	1	5	1	...	4	2	...	...	1	4	4	8	3	5	13	3	5	9	7	2	...	...	...	77
Accumulations of manure near dwellings .	4	6	...	...	5	10	10	6	3	3	2	...	18	1	...	17	1	4	3	4	3	...	2	102
Disused cellars cleaned and closed . .	1	3	...	7	...	2	...	3	1	4	9	22	1	10	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	73
Choked surface traps cleared . . .	2	6	1	...	1	46	4	5	4	6	14	9	9	12	20	12	9	15	10	3	1	1	2	192
Choked drains cleared	18	25	16	5	16	23	9	18	18	23	19	37	60	28	82	40	43	20	28	13	7	1	1	550
Surfacing of courts repaired or renewed .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
Drains repaired or renewed . . .	7	3	6	4	3	1	5	8	5	15	3	1	2	1	6	5	7	3	2	3	3	1	2	96
Soil pipes repaired or renewed . .	6	1	6	4	7	1	3	7	3	10	3	5	2	7	15	2	7	2	1	1	...	...	1	94
Sinks, etc., waste pipes repaired or renewed .	12	5	8	8	3	8	7	9	5	12	8	13	8	8	21	4	13	4	5	2	...	...	...	163
Rain-water conductors repaired or renewed .	2	...	1	5	2	4	2	1	2	5	3	...	11	...	3	6	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	58
Drains, etc., introduced for houses .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	22
Carry forward .	528	739	226	188	239	396	193	323	306	527	569	1264	449	772	1622	482	541	668	381	172	77	42	126	10,830

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN 1924—*continued.*

Nature of Nuisance.	Calton	Canongate	Newington	Morningside	Merchiston	Gorgie	Haymarket	St Bernard's	Broughton	St Stephen's	St Andrew's	St Giles	Dalry	George Square	St Leonard's	Portobello	South Leith	North Leith	West Leith	Central Leith	Liberton	Colinton	Corstorphine and Cramond	Totals
Brought forward	528	739	226	188	239	396	193	323	306	527	569	1264	449	772	1622	482	541	668	381	172	77	42	126	10,830
Ventilation of drains, soil and waste pipes—improved	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Brokers' shops and rag stores cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fried fish shops and restaurants cleaned	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
Shops cleaned by tenants or owners	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Floors, hearths, doors, etc., repaired	7	8	3	3	5	...	4	9	15	7	15	11	6	14	27	15	13	23	14	5	...	...	1	205
Coal bunkers repaired or provided	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	17
Windows and skylights repaired or renewed	3	5	1	2	8	3	3	6	11	6	22	22	5	22	38	15	6	26	10	7	...	...	...	221
Defective roofs repaired	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	4	3	11	7	2	6	10	11	10	6	16	7	1	...	...	...	103
Grates or ranges repaired or substituted	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	7	12	...	4	8	3	...	4	7	2	...	1	1	64
Plaster repaired	14	8	1	4	6	2	...	6	11	7	4	20	10	15	37	5	4	11	5	4	...	3	1	178
Tenants casting garbage over windows	12	14	3	21	12	6	6	5	6	16	10	24	2	15	6	2	4	5	8	3	...	...	...	180
Dogs and cats committing nuisance in common stairs	19	3	1	4	1	9	4	...	7	12	6	16	15	13	10	...	7	...	4	6	...	...	2	139
Persons committing nuisance in common stairs	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Baths substituted or introduced	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bed recesses opened up	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water pipes repaired	1	2	2	2	4	...	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	8	13	5	2	6	8	...	1	...	...	64
Areas, courts, etc., limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boiler of kitchen renewed	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pails provided for privy closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Seasonal workers' huts dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Miscellaneous nuisances	12	2	3	11	9	15	4	12	13	11	10	14	12	11	6	20	8	12	6	5	4	1	6	207
Cisterns—																								
Found dirty	596	2	2	27	1	...	2	1	...	1	366	3	3	3	1	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	1,018
Without covers	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26
Repaired or renewed	9	4	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	..	10	4	6	14	2	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	69
Waste pipes disconnected from w.c.'s	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Branches taken off the main	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16
Totals	1223	795	250	274	297	439	221	373	377	611	1027	1409	517	896	1821	573	597	779	455	212	86	55	142	13,429

SUMMARY.

Number of complaints by citizens	3,317
,, ,, ,, other Departments	201
Number of nuisances discovered and reported by District Inspectors	9,911
Total number of nuisances dealt with by the Department	13,429
Of these have been abated	12,501
The remainder being in progress or under arrangement	928
Number of intimations of existence of nuisance served	1,709
,, notices to remove nuisances served at the instance of the Local Authority	174
,, notices delivered cautioning persons against casting garbage over windows	1,878
,, notices served on occupiers failing to take due rotation of stair sweeping and washing	716
,, notices served for the cleaning of dirty areas, cellars, etc.	439
,, notices and letters served for the whitewashing and cleansing of houses	434
,, notices and letters served for the removal of accumulation of manure	23
,, notices and letters served for the cleansing of floors, bedding, etc.	15
,, notices served in connection with drains and soil pipes	362

Veterinary Department,
Public Health Chambers,
Edinburgh, *May* 1925.

To

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and
Council of the City of Edinburgh.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Report on the work of the Veterinary Department during the year 1924.

The appended statements and tables have been drawn up to show details of the various sections of work carried out during the year.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Abattoirs.—Constant supervision has been maintained throughout the year at the Gorgie and Leith Abattoirs. The number of animals passed through the Slaughterhouses was 171,355 as compared with 168,539 in 1923, an increase of 2816. Sheep and calves declined by 3533 and 1033 respectively, whilst cattle and swine showed increases of 1714 and 5576. The large increase in the number of swine slaughtered is to be explained by the opening of a bacon factory on premises adjacent to the Slaughterhouse in the latter part of 1923. This factory is at present handling from 150 to 200 pigs per week, and this number may be further increased as trade develops.

(b) Fat Stock Markets.—The usual attendance has been given to the weekly fat stock sales, and the animals exposed in the markets have been brought under close supervision. Twenty-six animals (4 bullocks, 3 cows, 19 sheep) were found in the markets in an obviously sick or injured condition, and were removed to the Abattoirs and there slaughtered under supervision.

(c) Meat Inspection Regulations.—Reference was made in last year's report to these Regulations which came into operation on 1st June 1923. It was then pointed out that the Regulations were the direct result of the report of a Committee on Meat Inspection set up by the Scottish Board of Health. It is worthy of note that, in England, a similar Committee set up by the Ministry of Health reached conclusions and made recommendations almost identical in effect to those expressed by the Scottish Committee. In England, however, it has not so far been found practicable to give legislative effect to the recommendations in the same way as has been done in Scotland. This is to be explained in a very considerable measure by the large numbers of private slaughterhouses which continue to exist in England. In Scotland public slaughterhouses controlled by the Local Authorities have almost completely displaced the private establishments, and approximately 90 per cent. of all meat slaughtered for human food passes through the public abattoirs. It is this fact which has made the present Meat Inspection Regulations a practical possibility in Scotland. It is interesting to observe that the movement which resulted in the substitution of public for private slaughterhouses in Scotland and which began about 1850, is beginning to make definite headway in England. The numerous deputations from England and Wales which have recently visited the Slaughterhouses at Gorgie, and the many inquiries which have been addressed to your officials on the subject, provide evidence which clearly indicates developments of material value in the interests of Public Health.

(d) Wholesale Dead Meat Markets.—During the year, fresh and frozen meat approximately equivalent to 48,325 carcases was imported into the City for sale in the wholesale dead meat markets, in addition to boneless beef of an estimated weight of 155 tons. Approximately 75 per cent. of the imports were represented by frozen and chilled meat imported from abroad, and the balance was derived from home sources.

(e) Retail Shops, Street Hawkers, etc.—During the year, 6473 visits of inspection were paid to retail shops, cold stores, and to barrows, carts, etc., of street hawkers. Proceedings were taken against a butcher on whose premises a large quantity of sausages which had been made with meat in a state of decomposition, was seized. The Court convicted the accused, and imposed a fine of £25.

UNSOUND AND DISEASED FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

Four hundred and seventy-two carcases and 627 parts of carcases were condemned in the City abattoirs as unfit for human food on account of disease or injury, representing a total weight of approximately 89 tons. This is an increase of 26 tons as compared with the previous year. Tuberculosis was responsible for 688 or 62·60 per cent. of these seizures, as compared with non-Tuberculous disease and injury, on account of which 411 seizures were made. 13,266 organs were condemned for various causes, as shown in the appended Tables, Tuberculosis being responsible for 47 per cent. of the seizures.

Two hundred and eighteen parcels of unsound food-substances were seized in shops, wholesale markets, etc., representing a weight of over 11 tons. Details of these seizures will be found in Table 9, page 116.

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The percentage incidence of Tuberculosis in the different classes of animals as disclosed by post-mortem examination during the year is shown in Table 7, page 116. During the five-year period 1920-1924 inclusive, 146,925 cattle were subjected to inspection in the City Slaughterhouses, and 12,541 or 8·54 per cent. were found to be affected with Tuberculosis in some degree. If cows be considered separately, the number slaughtered during the same period is found to be 16,249, of which 7277 or 44·78 per cent. were affected with Tuberculosis. Tuberculous mastitis occurred in 114 or 0·70 per cent. of the cows slaughtered. During the same period 56,633 swine were slaughtered and 2865 or 5·06 per cent. were affected with Tuberculosis.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS.

The Department has continued to be responsible for the treatment and sterilisation of condemned foodstuffs. During the year saleable salvage was recovered as follows, viz.:—First Grade Tallow, 24¼ tons; Second Grade Tallow, 4¼ tons; Meat Fibre, 39½ tons; Bones, 6¼ tons, having a total value of over £900. The proceeds of the sale of these products were credited to the Slaughterhouses Accounts.

The Market Committee have decided to substitute an Iwel dry process plant for the existing digester for the treatment of condemned meat foodstuffs. The plant is now in process of erection, and it is confidently expected that in future a considerable increase in revenue will be derived from this source.

PORT FOOD INSPECTION.

The usual supervision has been maintained as to the condition and soundness of foodstuffs landed at the Port of Leith. Considerable numbers of pig carcases continue to arrive from Holland, 12,073 carcases being imported during the year. Reference may be made to the difficult conditions under which the work of inspecting these carcases is carried out. Consignments arrive with great regularity twice weekly. Inspection must proceed simultaneously with unloading, which usually begins at 5 a.m.

In the dark winter mornings the artificial light available on the quays has to be supplemented by the use of hand torches, and the work involves a considerable amount of exposure to inclement weather. The efficiency of the inspection under these conditions of handicap reflects a corresponding amount of credit on the members of the Staff concerned.

During the year 269½ tons of unsound foodstuffs were dealt with at the Docks, the greater part of which comprised soft fruit and vegetables.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS.

The total weight of unsound foodstuffs dealt with by the Department during the year amounted to 369 tons 8 cwts. 37 lb., to which must be added diseased offal, the weight of which has not been estimated.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS AND DAIRY COWS.

The number of licensed dairy byres in the City on the 31st December was 160, a decrease of 3 as compared with the previous year. Twenty-three licences were given up during the year and 20 new licences were granted. The cow population in the byres increased by 149 to 4430. The number of newly calved cows falling under observation when exposed for sale in the Live Stock Markets of the City was 3961 as compared with 3389 in the previous year.

During the year, 83 cows were removed from dairy byres under the powers contained in the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891. Of these 23 were affected with Tuberculosis of the udder and 4 with advanced Clinical Tuberculosis. Seventeen of these diseased cows are known to have been slaughtered, but it has not been possible to obtain definite information as to the disposal of the remaining ten. Fifty-six cows suffering from non-contagious disease, but which injuriously affected the milk, were removed from dairy byres. Forty-two of the animals were slaughtered, and the balance of 14 were disposed of for feeding purposes.

The arrangements made last year with the Local Authorities of the Counties of Midlothian and Peebles, whereby the officers of the Department were made available for carrying out the Tuberculin Tests in dairy herds licensed by these Local Authorities under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders have continued in operation. One producer's licence for the sale of certified milk in the City was renewed. The results of the tuberculin tests applied to these licensed herds were satisfactory and they were duly reported to the Local Authorities. Experience in the application of tuberculin tests to these herds illustrates clearly the difficulty which exists in the purchase of new cows for the recruitment of the herds. Unless purchased from a certified herd or a herd with a clean record in respect of tuberculosis, there can be no assurance that cows which pass the test immediately before purchase will also pass a second test applied after an interval of several months. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the cows have been exposed to infection prior to purchase. They harbour infection which is in too early a stage to give rise to a reaction to the first tuberculin test, but the period between the first and second tests permits of developments with the result that the animals become reactors. No confidence, therefore, can be felt until after the second test in respect of a cow which has been introduced from an infected herd into a clean one. Between 30 and 50 per cent. react to the second test, and there is always the risk that infected animals introduced in this way may leave a legacy of infection amongst the clean animals with which they have been in contact. When circumstances necessitate the purchase of new stock from infected herds, the owner of a clean herd should segregate the new purchases for two or three months and then retest. His aim, however, should be to make his herd self-supporting, that is to say, to provide for replacements by rearing the progeny of his existing stock. It is scarcely necessary to say that some time must elapse after the establishment of a herd before this can be accomplished. Until the herd is self-supporting the risk of introducing infection can be materially reduced by the purchase of tested heifers to provide for replacements.

The bacteriological examination of milk purchased from retailers licensed, in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, to sell "Certified," "Grade A Tuberculin-tested," "Grade A," and "Pasteurised" milk, was carried out systematically during the year. The results of these examinations are shown in the appended tables. It will be observed that, so far as general bacterial content is concerned, the milks conformed, without exception, to the requirements of the Orders. Six samples of certified milk failed to conform to the standard for coliform organisms in respect that these organisms were present in $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c. of milk, and four samples of Grade A milk similarly failed, in that coliform organisms were present in $\frac{1}{100}$th c.c. In accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee, the results of the bacteriological examination of graded milk are in all cases communicated to the producers concerned, and attention is directed to any failure to comply with the standards laid down. Check samples are then taken after a short interval, and it is satisfactory to note that these show that the faults to which attention has been directed have invariably been corrected.

Examination of the results of the bacteriological tests of samples of non-graded market milk purchased from retailers and producers show that 58 per cent. of the samples conformed to the general bacterial standard laid down for Grade A milk, but only 33 per cent. were up to the coliform standard. The bacterial standard for Grade A milk (not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and absence of coliform in 0·01 c.c.) is a low one, and experience has clearly proved that it can be easily maintained with an ample margin to spare by any producer who exercises ordinary reasonable care in the collection and handling of his milk and in the cleansing of the milk containers. The results of the bacteriological examinations are used as a means of bringing pressure to bear on producers whose supplies are found to be defective.

A feature of the year under consideration was the holding of a Clean Milk Competition under the directions of the Public Health Committee. Apart from other factors, which will be referred to later, the competition was of interest as being the first of its kind to be held in Scotland. The following are the principal conditions which governed the competition.

Entries :—The competition shall be open to milk producers who are engaged in the production of milk for sale to the general public and whose premises are situated within the City boundaries. (Licensees under the Milk (Special Designations) Order will not be eligible to compete.)

An entrance fee of £1, 1s. will be charged.

Conditions of Judging—

Three surprise visits will be paid to the premises of the competitors during milking hours.

A sample of milk will be taken on the producer's premises once in each month for the estimation of bacterial content.

Three samples of milk will be taken on the producer's premises for chemical analysis. A competitor whose milk consistently falls below 3 per cent. Fats, 8·5 per cent. Solids not fat, will not be eligible for any award, but the chemical composition of milk samples shall not otherwise be reckoned.

The bacteriological examination of the milk samples will be carried out in the Laboratory attached to the Veterinary Department of the Edinburgh Corporation, and the chemical analysis by the City Analyst.

The results of the bacteriological examinations and of the chemical analysis will be communicated to the competitor concerned. They shall be held to be confidential and shall be used solely for the purposes of the competition. All samples shall be known by number only.

The judges may, in their discretion, increase the number of visits paid to the premises of any competitor or the number of samples to be taken.

Awards will be based on a system of marking according to the attached score card.

The decision of the judges shall be final.

CLEAN MILK COMPETITION SCORE CARD.

1. Cowsheds.

(*a*) *Cleanliness.*	Maximum Marks.	
Manure removed, gangway and grip flushed with water before milking	20	
Standings free from manure or adhering bedding	20	
Back half of standings flushed daily with water	10	
Troughs and stall heads clean and free from old foodstuffs	20	
General cleanliness of walls, roof, and trevisses	20	
General cleanliness of courtyard and surroundings of cowshed	10	
		100
(*b*) *Light and Ventilation.*		
Windows clean and free from obstructions to light	15	
Ventilators in walls and roof open and free from straw, etc.	15	
		30

2. Milk House and Pitcher House.

General cleanliness of troughs, washing utensils, walls, floor, etc.	20	
Used solely for storing milk, pitchers, etc., and for cleansing of pitchers respectively	15	
Adequate supply of hot water or steam	20	
		55

3. Utensils.

Cleanliness of Milking Stools	10	
Cleanliness of Pitchers, Milking Pails, Mixer, etc.	30	
Method of Cleansing (Maximum 20, if placed over live steam jet, add 10)	30	
Protected from contamination when not in use	20	
Small top milk pails	10	
		100

4. Milkers.

Clean dry hands	15	
Hands washed in clean water after milking each cow	25	
Clean clothing, overalls or caps	10	
		50
Deduction for smoking whilst milking	15	

5. Cows.

General health—obviously sick or weeded cows removed from cowshed	20	
Flanks, thighs, and udders free from obvious dirt	20	
Udders clipped (12), flanks clipped (8)	20	
Udders washed before milking (or cleansed with moist cloth, 15)	20	
Clean water used for cleansing udders	15	
Long hair of tail cut short and free from adhering dirt	5	
		100

6. Collection and Handling of Milk.

Fore milk discarded	5	
Milk removed from cowshed in milking pail immediately after milking each cow	20	
Mixer used (Mixer in cowshed, 0)	10	
Covered pitchers in cowshed clear of cows (in gangway of cowshed, 5)	10	
Cotton wool discs, 20; muslin strainer, 10; metal strainer, 0	20	
		65
Deduct for uncovered pitchers in cowshed	10	
Deduct for pitcher lids on floor of cowshed	15	
Deduct for milk left in uncovered milking pails in cowshed	20	
	Maximum	500

7. Bacterial Contents, etc.

(1) *Coliform organisms.*		
Absent in 1 c.c.	100	
,, ,, $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c.	80	
,, ,, $\frac{1}{100}$th c.c.	60	
,, ,, $\frac{1}{1000}$th c.c.	30	
		100
(2) *Bacterial count.*		
Under 5,000 per c.c.	100	
,, 10.000 ,,	95	
,, 15,000 ,,	90	
,, 20,000 ,,	85	
,, 30,000 ,,	80	
,, 60,000 ,,	75	
,, 100,000 ,,	70	
,, 150,000 ,,	65	
,, 200,000 ,,	60	
,, 250,000 ,,	55	
,, 300,000 ,,	50	
,, 500,000 ,,	40	
,, 750,000 ,,	30	
,, 1,000,000 ,,	20	
Over 1,000,000 ,,	0	
		100
(3) *Sedimentation.*		
Absence of visible sediment after twelve hours		25

Messrs P. P. Campbell, Alexander M'Callum, and W. Lindsay acted as judges, along with your Chief Veterinary Inspector and Mr Sewell, Assistant Veterinary Inspector. The competition was regarded with a considerable degree of suspicion in the first instance, and there was, in consequence, a lack of interest and enthusiasm among the producers. This was subdued in some measure, and the competition proceeded with ten entrants. Medals were awarded as prizes by the Edinburgh Corporation and the National Milk Publicity Council. The whole of the Entrance money was distributed amongst the employees of the successful competitors.

During the competition, the premises of each competitor were visited once at a morning milking and twice during afternoon milking. The samples of milk were collected personally by one of the judges who visited the premises for the purpose during milking hours. Samples of milk collected at afternoon milkings were kept overnight at room temperature in the sealed container in which they were taken. They were thus from 18 to 20 hours old before being subjected to bacteriological examination. Each competitor contributed one sample of morning milk, which was kept under similar conditions and plated in the afternoon between 9 and 10 hours after collection. The results, as shown by bacteriological tests, achieved by the competitor who was awarded first prize, are so remarkably good as to merit record. They are as follows :—

	Bacteria per c.c.	Coliform Organisms.
No. 1 Sample - - - - -	6,400	Absent in $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c.
,, 2 ,, - - - - -	77,000	Pres. in $\frac{1}{1000}$th c.c.
,, 3 ,, - - - - -	2,600	Absent in 1 c.c.
,, 4 ,, - - - - -	1,990	Do.
,, 5 ,, - - - - -	1,860	Do.

It should be noted that the competitor took exception to No. 2 sample, which was collected in his absence after it had been handed over to a wholesale purchaser and transferred to the container belonging to the latter. The consistently low bacterial content of the other four samples would appear to indicate that his complaint was justified.

Chemical analysis showed a deficiency in fat in only one instance. The sample, collected at a morning milking gave an analysis as follows :—

Residue.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Ash.
11·83 per cent.	2·90 per cent.	8·93 per cent.	0·74 per cent.

It is beyond doubt that the competition has been a factor for good. It has created an atmosphere of confidence which was absent at the outset. It has demonstrated to the producers that milk having a hygienic standard which is above criticism can be collected and handled without special buildings or equipment, provided that personal supervision and attention to detail are exercised in regard to the methods adopted. It has stimulated inquiry into modern methods of collecting and handling milk, and as to the conditions necessary to qualify for a licence for the sale of Grade A milk. It has also been productive of a definite extension of the movement for the distribution of milk in sealed glass bottles. The Public Health Committee has felt that the experiment has been sufficiently successful to justify repetition, and it is confidently anticipated that the next competition to be held in the winter and spring, 1925-1926, will be marked by a large increase in the number of entrants.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Summary by Mr W. Jowett, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.H., of work performed in the Laboratory during 1924.

A.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the past year a considerable amount of attention has been directed to the bacteriological examination of milk samples.

The principal objects of such examinations have been: (1) to determine the degree of care and cleanliness and general hygienic condition observed in the production and handling of given milk samples, and in this connection also to determine the wholesomeness and suitability for food purposes of such samples; and (2) to ascertain whether or not specific micro-organisms were present in the samples examined, attention being primarily directed to tests for the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis and other specific disease-producing organisms.

With regard to the object numbered (1) in the preceding paragraph, a very good guide to the care and cleanliness exercised in the production and subsequent handling of any given milk sample may be obtained from the enumeration of the micro-organisms present, together with tests to ascertain the relative presence of certain filth or fæcal organisms.

The following Table includes the results furnished by such tests on ordinary market milk samples—such samples having been obtained in the ordinary course from retailers' premises—whilst subsequent Tables relate to the results of the periodical examinations of "graded" milk samples, *i.e.*, those produced under licence.

A study of these tables reveals the wide difference which exists between different samples. Amongst the ordinary market milk samples are some which reflect credit on the producer, such, for example, as the following:—

No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Laboratory.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Approximate No. of Micro-organisms per c.c.	Coliform Organisms.	
					Present in c.c.	Absent in c.c.
164	October	57° F	½	8500		1
177	November	56° F	4	6400	1	0·1

For ordinary market milk samples these make quite a creditable showing.

On the other hand, samples such as the following are decidedly unsatisfactory:—

No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Laboratory.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Approximate No. of Micro-organisms per c.c.	Coliform Organisms.	
					Present in c.c.	Absent in c.c.
102	April	59° F	3¼	Uncountable	0·01	0·001
137	August	62° F	3¼	Uncountable	0·0001	0·00001

In both cases the micro-organisms were present in enormous numbers—many millions per c.c.—so numerous, in fact, that an exact enumeration was impracticable unless tests beyond those ordinarily employed in this work had been specially applied to these particular samples.

In contrasting the figures in the following tables some allowance must be made for the period of the year, the temperature, and the length of time which had elapsed between production and subsequent sampling, in each individual sample; but one fact is apparent, namely, that given a sample of milk *initially* clean—*i.e.*, produced under good hygienic conditions and handled with due care, and the observance of precautions to prevent contamination—such sample will make quite a good showing bacteriologically, even under ordinary summer temperature conditions, and also—within limits—even when a comparatively lengthy period has elapsed between the time of production and subsequent examination. It is understood, of course, that delivery should invariably be made to the consumer within twenty-four hours of production.

The foregoing remarks notwithstanding however, it is admittedly always very desirable to maintain a perishable article of food—such as is milk—under cool or cold conditions, since the lower the temperature the less the multiplication and increase in numbers of the contained micro-organisms. It should not be a difficult matter to store milk until used at a temperature not exceeding 60° Fahrenheit, and care should be taken to ensure this—indeed storage at a lower temperature is to be preferred. In this connection it is perhaps hardly necessary to mention that "cooling" of the milk immediately after its withdrawal from the cow is undoubtedly of very material assistance in the maintenance of a satisfactory bacterial standard.

In the subjoined tables the columns referring to "coliform organisms" may possibly require a little explanation. In interpreting the results furnished by this test—the presumptive coli test as it is termed—it should be noted that the *smaller* the amount of milk in which coliform organisms are found present the *less satisfactory* is such a sample.

The following three examples will serve to illustrate this point:—

Sample No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Laboratory.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Coliform Organisms.	
				Present in c.c.	Absent in c.c.
A	June	55° F	6	1	0.1
B	,,	60° F	6	0·1	0·01
C	,,	60° F	5	0·0001	0·00001

Here we see in Sample B, coliform organisms are present in $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c.—that is to say, *at least* ten (but not one hundred) coliform organisms are present in each c.c. of the milk sample.

Sample C contains at least 10,000 of these organisms in each c.c. of milk (but less than 100,000 in each c.c.)—obviously, then, Sample C, containing so many more of these undesirable organisms than does Sample B, is markedly inferior by this standard to Sample B. As a matter of fact, Sample B would be classed as not unsatisfactory as an ordinary market milk sample, whilst Sample C could not be so regarded.

Sample A, it need hardly be pointed out, is decidedly superior to either Sample B or Sample C from the standpoint of its content of coliform organisms. This sample, as shown, does contain coliform organisms—they are present in 1 c.c. of the milk sample; but when *smaller* quantities of this particular sample, namely $\frac{1}{10}$th c.c., were tested, the organisms referred to were not detected therein; consequently, whilst the milk contains *at least* one coliform organism per c.c., it contains less than ten in that amount of milk. This sample "A" would represent quite a good standard for milk during the summer months—a standard, however, which can be and which is regularly attained by "graded" milk producers, although perhaps not very often by those who produce ordinary market milk. On arrival at the laboratory, milk samples are immediately placed on ice and maintained there until examined, unless, as only occasionally happens, it is desired to contrast certain milk samples one with another, in which event both samples would be maintained for a uniform period at a temperature not exceeding 60° Fahrenheit before being placed on ice or examined.

Ordinary Market Milk.

No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Lab.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Approximate No. of Micro-organisms per c.c.	Coliform B.	
					Present in	Absent in
					c.c.	c.c.
74	January	...	6	56,800	0·1	0·01
75	Do.	55° F	⅓	30,000	0·1	0·01
76	Do.	63° F	1	16,500	0·1	0·01
79	Do.	69° F	3½	880,000	0·001	...
80	Do.	...	...	752,500	0·001	0·0001
81	February	56° F	..	22,900	...	0·1
82	Do.	65° F	3⅙	327,000	0·01	0·001
85*a*	March	62° F	3⅙	325,800	0·001	0·0001
89	Do.	...	...	105,000	0·01	0·001
91	Do.	52° F	1¾	22,150	...	0·1
92	Do.	61° F	1	24,650	0·001	0·0001
94	Do.	61° F	3	31,000	0·1	0·01
95	Do.	...	...	16,900	0·1	0·01
96	April	62° F	4	82,800	0·1	0·01
97	Do.	61° F	4	394,000	0·01	0·001
99	Do.	56° F	1	159,950	0·001	0·0001
102	Do.	59° F	3¼	Uncountable.	0·01	0·001
103	Do.	62° F	2¼	61,000	0·01	0·001
104	Do.	59° F	2¾	885,500	0·001	0·0001
107	May	52° F	...	2,016,000	0.0001	...
112	June	60° F	1⅔	12,300	0·1	0·01
115	Do.	58° F	½	27,800	...	0·1
116	Do.	58° F	½	16,000	0·01	0·001
117	Do.	...	6	1,250,000	0.0001	0·00001
122	July	65° F	1¼	38,500	0·1	0·01
127	Do.	...	...	355,000	0.001	0·0001
131	August	...	3¼	326,000	0·001	0·0001
136	Do.	58° F	2¾	1,172,000	0·0001	0·00001
137	Do.	62° F	3¼	Uncountable.	0·0001	0·00001
142	September	63° F	3½	44,400	...	0·01
144	Do.	55° F	...	189,000	0·01	...
145	Do.	70° F	2¾	437,000	0·0001	0·00001
146	Do.	...	3¼	47.900	0·1	0·01
151	Do.	65° F	4	233,000	0·01	0·001
153	Do.	69° F	...	197,000	0·1	0·01
154	Do.	70° F	3	128,000	0·01	0·001
155	October	65° F	4⅚	97,300	0·01	0·001
157	Do.	Not recorded		151,000	0·001	0·0001
159	Do.	Not recorded		206,000	0.00001	...
160	Do.	65° F	5⅓	371,000	0·01	0·001
161	Do.	59° F	4½	67,600	0·001	0·0001
163	Do.	58° F	¼	82,600	0·001	0·0001
164	Do.	57° F	½	8,500	...	1
167	Do.	69° F	18	810,000	0·001	0·0001
168	Do.	72° F	17	42,000	0·1	0·01
170	Do.	...	3	1,224,000	...	1
174	November	60° F	18	91,000	0·1	0·01
176	Do.	55° F	10	16,200	0·1	0·01
177	Do.	56° F	4	6,400	1	0·1
178	Do.	60° F	18	147,000	1	0·1
180	Do.	60° F	18	287,000	0·01	0·001
181	Do.	60° F	18	1,408,000	0·01	0·001
182	December	60° F	18	459,000	0·001	0·0001
183	Do.	64° F	3	191,000	0·001	0·0001
186	Do.	...	½	25,700	...	0·1
187	Do.	60° F	18	71,200	0·01	0·0001
188	Do.	60° F	18	7,000,000	0·0001	...
190	Do.	60° F	18	2,968,000	0·001	...
191	Do.	60° F	18	120,000	0·01	0·001
193	Do	60° F	18½	251,000	0·01	0·001
194	Do.	60° F	18	52,000	0·01	0·001
184*a*	Do.	60° F	17	77,000	0·001	...

"Certified" Milk.

The standard for certified milk laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, is as follows:—

> "On a sample being taken at any time before delivery to the consumer, the milk shall be found to contain (*a*) not more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and (*b*) no coliform bacillus in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre."

No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Lab.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Approximate No. of Micro-organisms per c.c.	Coliform B.	
					Present in	Absent in
					c.c.	c.c.
73	January	59° F	...	3,690	...	0·1
77	Do.	58° F	...	2,600	...	0·1
78	Do.	62° F	...	950	...	0·1
83	February	59° F	...	3,400	...	0·1
85	Do.	56° F	...	2,190	...	0·1
98	April	58° F	...	1,620	...	0·1
100	Do.	60° F	...	700	...	0·1
109	May	58° F	...	4,930	...	0·1
110	Do.	59° F	...	2,025	0·1	...
111	Do.	58° F	...	690	...	0·1
114	June	58° F	...	2,700	...	0·1
118	Do.	58° F	...	4,000	0·1	...
119	Do.	...	...	1,800	...	0·1
124	July	...	...	2,100	...	0·1
126	Do.	68° F	...	4,840	...	0·1
129	August	63° F	...	15,700	0·1	...
130	Do.	63° F	...	2,940	...	0·1
132	Do.	68° F	...	2,600	0·1	...
133	Do.	59° F	...	1,700	0·1	
134	Do.	60° F	...	3,690	0·1	...
138	Do.	62·5° F	...	1,700	...	0·1
139	Do.	62° F	...	2,030	...	0·1
147	September	65° F	...	950	...	0·1
149	Do.	60·8° F	...	3,315	...	0·1
152	Do.	58° F	...	17,100	...	0·1
158	October	57° F	...	2,240	...	0·1
165	Do.	58° F	...	4,905	...	0·1
169	Do.	58° F	...	1,800	...	0·1
170	November	59° F	...	3,900	...	0·1
172	Do.	58° F	...	3,600	...	0·1
175	Do.	53° F	...	4,800	...	0·1
179	Do.	...	...	7,700	...	0·1
185	December	58° F	...	2,800	...	0·1

Grade "A" Milk.

The standard for Grade "A" milk laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, is as follows:—

> "The milk shall be produced and treated under such conditions that on a sample being taken at any time before delivery to the consumer the milk shall be found to contain (*a*) not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and (*b*) no coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre."

No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Lab.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Approximate No. of Micro-organisms per c.c.	Coliform B.	
					Present in	Absent in
					c.c.	c.c.
93	March	43° F	½	10,800	...	0·01
105	May	...	...	5,260	...	0·01
108	Do.	59° F	1	7,900	...	0·01
120	June	59° F	⅔	2,900	...	0·01
121	Do.	60° F	5	570	...	0·01
123	July	68° F	1⅓	8,210	0·01	...
125	Do.	65° F	4½	6,700	0·01	...
128	August	62° F	5	12,500	0·01	...
135	Do.	59° F	...	1,580	...	0·01
140	September	65° F	...	22,200	...	0·01
141	Do.	65° F	...	20,100	0·01	...
148	Do.	68° F	½	7,700	...	0·01
166	October	57° F	20	1,700	...	0·01
173	November	58° F	½	9,800	...	0·01
184	Do.	54° F	17	1,540	...	0·01
189	December	56° F	½	32,000	...	0·01

PASTEURISED MILK.

The standard for Pasteurised milk laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, is as follows:—

> "On a sample of the milk being taken after pasteurisation and before delivery to the consumer, the milk shall be found to contain not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre."

No.	Month.	Temperature on arrival at Lab.	Hours between arrival at Retailers and at Laboratory.	Approximate No. of Micro-organisms per c.c.	Coliform B.	
					Present in	Absent in
					c.c.	c.c.
84	February	62° F	½	6,900	...	0·1
86	March	56° F	...	10,900	...	0·1
87	Do.	58° F	½	7,820	...	0·1
88	Do.	56° F	½	44,600	...	0·1
90	Do.	58° F	...	7,950	...	0·1
143	September	64·4° F	...	58,400	0·1	...
150	Do.	56° F	¼	4,300	...	0·1
156	October	59° F	¼	13,400	...	0·1
162	Do.	...	3	34,000	...	0·1
192	December	53° F	...	11,120	...	0·1

B.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN MILK.

	Nature of Examination.	Object of Examination.	Result.
1. Pressed Beef	Cultural and Biological	Determination of presence of "Food poisoning" group of organisms	Negative
2. Tinned Salmon	Cultural	Presence of "Food poisoning" group of organisms	Do.
3. Cooked Meat Pie	Cultural and Biological	Do.	Do.

The "Food poisoning" organisms referred to include B. enteritidis (Gaertner), B. paratyphosus B., B. suipestifer, B. Aertrycke, and Morgan's bacillus of epidemic diarrhœa.

C.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER MATERIALS.

Material.	Number Examined.	Object.	Nature of Examination.	Result.
Blood preparations	105	Determination of presence of B. anthracis	Microscopical (105) Cultural (5)	Anthrax— Positive . 6 Negative . 99
Skin scrapings	8	Detection of mange parasites	Microscopical	Positive . . 4 Negative . . 4
Do.	3	Determination nature of other diseased conditions	Microscopical Cultural	"Favus" . . 1 "Ringworm" . 1 Undetermined . 1
Milk from individual cows	207	Determination presence of tubercle bacilli	Microscopical	Positive . . 11 Negative . . 196
Do.	28	Determination of other specific organisms	Cultural	Streptococci . 17 Staphylococci . 3 Other organisms 8
Do.	8	Do.	Biological	Positive . . 2 Negative . . 6
Mixed milk from country districts (collected at railway stations)	78	Do.	Do.	Positive . . 8 Negative . . 49 *Inconclusive . 21
Expectorate of cows	7	Detection of tubercle bacilli	Microscopical	Positive . . 1 Negative . . 6
Sputum	2	Determination of efficacy of a disinfectant on B. tuberculosis	Biological	The tubercle bacilli were not destroyed by agent in question
Diseased organs	14	Diagnosis of diseased condition	Microscopical	Tuberculosis . 7 B. necrosis . 2 Actinobacillosis 2 Lymphosarcoma 1 Coccidiosis . 1 Undetermined . 1
Other material for diagnosis, etc.	10	...	...	...

* "Inconclusive Results" refer to deaths in inoculated animals from intercurrent diseases—such deaths occurring prior to the possible development of tuberculosis from inoculation in these animals. Omitting these "inconclusive" results and counting only those *country* milk samples which furnished distinctly positive or distinctly negative results to the biological test for tuberculosis, the percentage of such samples containing the B. tuberculosis is somewhat high, being roughly 14 per cent.

D.—OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year further attention has been directed to the etiology of bovine mastitis, especially from the Laboratory standpoint.

The common form of mastitis is due to a streptococcus in the majority of cases, whilst staphylococci and coliform organisms are only occasionally responsible for this diseased condition.

In the report for the year 1923 mention was made of a somewhat unusual form of mastitis then encountered, due apparently to a diptheroid organism, the Bacillus pyogenes, or as it is now perhaps better termed, the Corynebacterium pyogenes. In that instance the organism mentioned was isolated in pure culture from the matter (pus) obtained from a diseased quarter of a cow's udder, and it was judged to be the causal organism of the disease.

During the past year several cases of mastitis have been encountered in which the bacillus pyogenes appears to be the causal agent; indeed, in so far as concerns the Edinburgh dairy herds, this organism would seem to be third or fourth in order of frequency as an etiological factor of bovine mastitis.

Corynebacterium pyogenes gives rise to a severe form of mastitis—a form apparently recognised by the local dairyman and cowkeeper as a distinct entity and differing from the udder diseases he more commonly encounters. To the form of mastitis with which the writer has found Corynebacterium pyogenes especially associated, the local dairyman applies the rather inelegant term "udder clap," whilst the commoner form of mastitis, due mainly to a streptococcus, he designates as "weed" or "weed of the udder."

It is not known whether the organism now referred to is transmissible to mankind; in any event, the secretion from a diseased quarter soon becomes markedly altered in appearance and consistence, and it is unlikely to find its way into the general milk supply.

In tests so far made by the writer the organism referred to was not present in the milk secreted by the remaining three quarters—apparently healthy—of an animal which was the subject of this disease in only one quarter of its udder.

Further study is being made of this form of mastitis, as well as of diseases of the udder in general—such diseases being of very considerable importance from the Public Health standpoint.

W. JOWETT, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT STUD.

Four hundred and eleven visits of attendance were made to the stud under the control of the Cleansing Department, and 28 horses were subjected to inspection and examination prior to consideration of purchase by the Cleansing and Lighting Committee.

STAFF.

I desire to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Staff of the Department and my appreciation of the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties throughout the year.

I am,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. GOFTON, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Veterinary Inspector.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Table 1, showing number of animals slaughtered at Gorgie and Leith Abattoirs during 1924.

		Gorgie.	Leith.	Total.
Cattle	Oxen	25,490	2,369	27,859
	Bulls	599	6	605
	Cows	2,720	216	2,936
	Heifers	361	...	361
		29,170	2,591	31,761
Calves		4,700	41	4,741
Sheep		111,217	6,189	117,406
Swine		15,595	1,888	17,447
		160,646	10,709	171,355

Table 2.—Meat imported into the City :—

	1923.	1924.
Beef (Frozen)	equal to 12,114 carcases.	equal to 11,715 carcases.
,, (Home Killed)	,, 3,275 ,,	,, 3,180 ,,
Veal (Home)	,, 1,115 ,,	,, 1,521 ,,
,, (Dutch)	,, 733 ,,	,, 600 ,,
Sheep and Lambs (Frozen)	,, 23,158 ,,	,, 20,987 ,,
,, ,, (Home Killed)	,, 4,305 ,,	,, 5,806 ,,
Pigs (Imported Fresh or Frozen)	,, 3,224 ,,	,, 3,113 ,,
,, (Home Killed)	,, 392 ,,	,, 1,366 ,,
Venison	,, 27 ,,	,, 37 ,,
Boneless Beef (Frozen)	160 tons.	155 tons.

(The above figures are approximate only.)

Table 3, showing number of carcases in the different classes of animals condemned at Abattoirs during 1924, and showing weights of condemned carcases.

	Totally condemned.		Partially condemned.		Total Weight in lb.
	No.	Weight in lb.	No.	Weight in lb.	
Oxen	44	25,540	181	27,275	52,815
Bulls	1	744	14	2,289	3,033
Cows	163	82,079	243	33,848	115,927
Heifers	7	3,848	10	1,451	5,299
Calves	9	513	6	167	680
Sheep	180	8,125	71	1,217½	9,342½
Swine	68	8,642	102	3,393	12,035
Total	472	129,491	627	69,640½	199,131½

Table 4, showing number of carcases condemned in the different classes of animals slaughtered in Abattoirs during 1924, and causes of condemnation.

	Cattle.										Sheep.		Swine.	
	Oxen.		Bulls.		Cows.		Heifers.		Calves.					
	Total.	Partial.	Total.	Partial.	Total.	Partial.	Total.	Partial.	Total.	Partial.	Total.	Partial.	Total.	Partial.
Tuberculosis	31	158	1	11	126	215	7	9	1	1	...	...	39	89
Œdema and Emaciation ...	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	89	40	4	...
Traumatism	1	16	...	1	11	17	...	1	1	3	3	10	1	7
Septic conditions	2	5	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	2	3	10	1	3
Pericarditis	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Pleurisy and Pneumonia ...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Moribund and Illbled	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	80	7	10	...
Jaundice	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Actinomycosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decomposition...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL ...	57	187	1	12	150	239	7	10	9	6	180	71	68	102

Table 5, showing comparison between Tuberculous and Non-Tuberculous diseases as causes of condemnation in carcases of animals slaughtered in Abattoirs during 1924.

		Cattle.						Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL.
		Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	TOTAL.			
Tuberculosis . .	Total	31	1	126	7	1	166	...	39	205
	Partial	158	11	215	9	1	394	...	89	483
Total and Partial . .		189	12	341	16	2	560	...	128	688
Non-Tuberculous Diseases	Total	13	...	37	...	8	58	180	29	267
	Partial	23	3	28	1	5	60	71	13	144
Total and Partial . .		36	3	65	1	13	118	251	42	411

Table 6, showing numbers of Organs condemned in the different classes of animals at Abattoirs during 1924, and causes of condemnation.

	CATTLE.						Swine.	Sheep.	Total.
	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.			
LUNGS—									
Tuberculosis . .	477	43	1191	30	3	1744	152	...	1896
Abscesses . . .	34	...	7	...	1	42	3	50	95
Pneumonia . .	2	...	18	1	2	23	54	1	78
Pleurisy . . .	27	1	17	...	2	47	35	11	93
Parasitism . . .	41	1	50	2	...	94	...	89	183
Necrosis . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Emac. and Œdema .	3	...	11	...	1	15	9	172	196
Melanosis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Conditions .	5	...	3	1	4	13	4	17	34
HEARTS—									
Pericarditis . .	18	...	2	...	...	20	17	1	38
,, Tuberculous	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Emac. and Œdema .	4	...	12	...	5	21	11	188	220
Abscesses . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
BOWELS—									
Tuberculosis . .	250	15	494	17	1	777	125	...	902
Emac. and Œdema .	3	...	11	...	1	15	9	172	196
Peritonitis . . .	2	1	7	...	...	10	...	...	10
Septic Conditions .	1	...	4	...	4	9	2	16	27
STOMACHS—									
Tuberculosis . .	72	4	158	12	...	246	42	...	288
Abscesses . . .	35	1	9	...	...	45	...	2	47
Peritonitis . . .	73	5	172	11	...	261	5	1	267
Emac. and Œdema .	6	...	12	...	4	22	10	186	218
Actinomycosis . .	4	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	5
SPLEENS—									
Tuberculosis . .	73	3	148	9	1	234	73	...	307
Abscesses . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Œdema . . .	4	...	12	...	5	21	11	188	220
Carry forward	1136	74	2342	83	34	3669	563	1096	5328

Table showing Organs condemned during 1924—*continued.*

	CATTLE.						Swine.	Sheep.	Total.
	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.			
Brought forward	1136	74	2342	83	34	3669	563	1096	5328
LIVERS—									
Tuberculosis . .	223	12	245	12	4	496	167	...	663
Abscesses . . .	517	6	86	2	5	616	4	58	678
Dis. Necrosis .	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	5
Cirrhosis . . .	79	...	10	...	...	89	85	1	175
Cav. Angioma . .	3	...	53	...	...	56	...	2	58
Echinococcus . .	5	1	39	...	...	45	2	...	47
Distomatosis . .	2218	15	301	15	...	2549	...	150	2699
Œdema . . .	3	...	11	...	1	15	9	172	196
Neoplasms . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Degeneration . .	4	...	26	...	5	35	3	24	62
Actinomycosis . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
KIDNEYS—									
Tuberculosis . .	24	2	61	3	...	90	4	...	94
Abscesses . . .	9	1	1	...	...	11	...	2	13
Cysts	5	1	6	...	...	12	...	...	12
Nephritis . . .	6	...	6	...	4	16	2	16	34
Degeneration . .	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	1	7
Atrophy . . .	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Œdema . . .	3	...	11	...	1	15	9	172	196
Neoplasms . . .	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	4
UDDERS—									
Tuberculosis . .	...	...	56	1	...	57	2	...	59
Mastitis . . .	...	...	382	...	...	382	1	6	389
HEADS—									
Tuberculosis . .	666	38	414	27	...	1145	843	...	1988
Actinomycosis . .	84	1	4	1	...	90	...	1	91
Abscesses . . .	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	4
Œdema . . .	3	...	11	...	1	15	10	172	197
Traumatism . .	5	...	19	2	4	30	3	21	54
FEET—									
Septic Conditions .	8	...	6	...	...	14	10	5	29
Traumatism . .	20	3	26	...	6	55	23	100	178
TOTAL . .	5028	154	4127	146	65	9520	1740	2006	13,266

Table 7, showing percentage incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered at Abattoirs during the year 1924.

			Per Cent.
Cattle	Oxen	3·61	7·82
	Bulls	10·08	
	Cows	46·56	
	Heifers	13·85	
Calves			0·08
Swine			4·95

Table 8, showing number of visits paid to Shops, etc., during the year 1924.

Butchers' Shops	646
Provision Shops	1229
Fishmongers' Shops	226
Fruiterers' Shops	681
Meat Sales and Wholesale Meat Shops	2187
Live Stock Sales and Markets	247
Street Hawkers	40
Railway Stations	557
Hide and Skin Merchants	371
Fish Markets	289
Total	6473

Table 9, showing numbers and weights of foodstuffs seized in Markets, Shops, and other premises in the City.

	No.	Weight in lb.
Beef	80	10,937
Mutton	38	1,633
Pork	9	1,301
Veal	4	241
Poultry and Game	15	1,374½
Edible Offal	18	606
Fruit and Vegetables	21	5,617½
Provisions	24	409
Fish	9	2,524½
Total	218	24,643½

PORT FOOD INSPECTION.

Table 10.—Imported Foodstuffs Inspected under the Foreign Meat Regulations.

Country of Origin.	Foodstuffs.	No. of Consignments.	
Holland	Bacon	5	
	Calf offal	54	
	Calves	54	
	Corned Beef	1	
	Lambs	8	
	Pigs	94	
	Pigs' gut	1	
	Sheep's gut	6	
			223
	Carry forward		223

Imported Foodstuffs Inspected under the Foreign Meat Regulations—(*continued*).

Brought forward . 223

Country of Origin.	Foodstuffs.	No. of Consignments.	
Denmark	Bacon	102	
	Bacon Bones	8	
	Calves	1	
	Pigs' feet	47	
	,, gut	33	
	,, heads	63	
	,, kidneys	4	
	,, stomachs	5	
	,, tongues	13	
			276
U.S.A.	Hams	11	
	Lunch tongues (canned)	2	
			13
Canada	Hams		16
Iceland	Mutton		2
			530

Imported Foodstuffs Inspected under the Unsound Food Regulations.

Country of Origin.	Foodstuffs.	No. of Consignments.	
Holland	Fruit	285	
	Vegetables	621	
	Provisions	949	
	Fish	44	
	Cereals	52	
	Yeast	76	
			2027
Denmark	Fruit	15	
	Provisions	431	
	Fish	8	
			454
Belgium	Fruit	85	
	Vegetables	9	
	Provisions	97	
			191
U.S.A.	Fruit	6	
	Provisions	56	
	Cereals	101	
	Vegetables	2	
			165
Germany	Fruit	50	
	Vegetables	3	
	Provisions	27	
	Cereals	2	
			82
Roumania	Cereals		2
Canada	Provisions	27	
	Cereals	67	
			94
Iceland	Ptarmigan	3	
	Fish	58	
	Provisions	1	
			62
Australia	Cereals		10
Spain	Fruit		1
North Africa	Vegetables		1
Argentine	Cereals		2
Russia	Provisions		7
India	Cereals		1
			3099

Table 11.—Imported Foodstuffs condemned under the Foreign Meat Regulations.

	Wt. in lb.
Veal	700

Imported Foodstuffs condemned under the Unsound Food Regulations.

	Wt. in lb.				
Fruit—					
Apples	90,740				
Black-currants	414				
Red-currants	306				
Black Grapes	18				
Greengages	840				
Pears	71,622				
Plums	11,614				
		175,554			
Vegetables—					
Carrots	275,880				
Cauliflowers	930				
Lettuce	16,720				
Onions	2,970				
Potatoes	126,820				
Radish	2,800				
		426,120			
Provisions—					
Flour		1,120			
Fish—					
Salted fish		224			
			Tons	Cwts.	Lb.
		603,718 =	269	10	38

Table 12.—Summary showing total diseased and unsound Foodstuffs dealt with by the Department in the City during 1924.

	Wt. in lb.	Tons	Cwts.	Lb.
At Abattoirs	199,131½			
In Shops, Warehouses, etc.	24,643½			
At the Port of Leith	603,718			
	827,493 =	369	8	37

DAIRY INSPECTION.

Table 13.—Summary of work under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders and the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891.

	1923.	1924.
No. of Licensed Dairy Byres	163	160
Average Cow Population	4281	4430
No. of Visits to City Byres	2303	2579
No. of Visits to Country Byres	28	26
No. of Country Cows Inspected	867	848
No. of newly calved Cows Inspected in Gorgie Markets . .	3389	3961

No. of Cows removed from Dairy Herds under Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891 :—

	1923.		1924.	
Tuberculosis of Udder	24		23	
Advanced Clinical Tuberculosis . . .	3		4	
Other causes	47		56	
	—	74	—	83

Notices served requiring :—

	1923.		1924.	
Limewashing of Premises	327		332	
Removal of Manure	19		10	
Removal of Diseased Cows	34		31	
Carrying out Repairs, &c.	9		6	
	—	389	—	379

Dairy herds tested with Tuberculin :—

		Reactors.		Non-Reactors.		Doubtful.		Total.	
No. 1 herd	April	10		68		...		78	
		—	10	—	68	—	...	—	78
No. 2 herd	March	...		59		...		59	
		—	...	—	59	—	...	—	59
No. 3 herd	February	4		1		...		5	
	March	3		11		...		14	
	April	2		1		...		3	
	October	...		47		...		47	
		—	9	—	60	—	...	—	69
No. 4 herd	February	7		14		1		22	
	April	3		100		...		103	
	October	...		76		...		76	
	December	...		4		1		5	
		—	10	—	194	—	2	—	206
No. 5 herd	May	...		44		1		45	
	October	...		50		...		50	
		—	...	—	94	—	1	—	95
			29		475		3		507

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT STUD.

Visits to Cleansing Department Stables . .	411